THE

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AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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MARRIAGE.

On the 14th April at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. C. E. Thompson, B.A., MAUD WILHELMINA, daughter of the late William Mitchell Thomson, of Hongkong, to TOBIAS, son of the late William Leyland Hunter of Foochow.

DEATHS.

On March 29th, 1909, at Yokohama, MARIA THERESA, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Marques da Silva Aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Bombay, KHORSED, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ruttonjee, aged 5 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press,

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.,

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ARRIVAL OF MAIL

The English Mail of the 19th ultimo, and the parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 10th March, and for despatch overland on the 17th March, arrived per s.s. *Assaye* on the 16th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Spring Race meeting at Hankow takes place on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst.

The secretaryship of the Hankow Club has now been filled, Mr. Spenceley having been elected to the position.

A party of over 200 American businessmen are shortly expected at the Harbin end of the Manchurian railway on a tour of North and South Manchuria.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, ex Vice-President of the United States, is to take a trip round the world. He is expected to spend some time in the Philippine Islands.

The latest Manila papers report "Colonel" Bob Love, of Harmston's Circus, who is a patient in the San Lazaro Small-pox Hospital, to be in a very critical condition.

The report of the Bangkok Dock Company Ltd. for the past year shows a net profit of Ticals 56,172, and a dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared absorbing Ticals 40,000.

Mr. Luke E. Wright, formerly Governor-General of the Philippines, is expected to succeed Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in October next.

H.I.M. the Czar will be represented at the State Funeral, fixed for May 1, by Gen. Politsin, ex-Chief of General Staff and a Member of the Imperial Senate, who is expected at Peking about the 22nd, by the Siberian route.

It is announced that Mr. C. W. Kinder, C.M.G., Chief Engineer of the Imperial Railways in North China, who has rendered the most valuable services for over 30 years as the pioneer of railways in China, is leaving for home and is not returning.

H. E. Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of New South Wales, and his son and daughter, who are on their way home via Japan and Canada, were entertained at Government House on Monday, a large party being invited to meet them. After the dinner they proceeded to Canton.

The Hungarian clerk, whose extradition is sought by the Government of the Netherlands-Indies on a charge of having embezzled seven thousand guilders, again appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Tuesday. After an interview with a Dutch official the defendant announced his willingness to return to Batavia for trial, and the case was again remanded.

Under the China-Japan Telegraph Union Agreement, a cable service is to be installed and operated between Dairen (Dalny) and Chefoo as a joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise. It is under-stood the Department of Communications, Tokyo, is prepared to begin the preliminary survey in May, and upon its completion, to lay the cable, so as to have it ready for service by next fall.

The mail brings news of the death of M. Ulysse Pila, formerly well known in Shanghai, and a prominent Lyons merchant. M. Pila largely interested himself in the development of Tongking amongst other enterprises in an active career. He leaves a son, who was recently appointed French Commercial Attaché for China and Japan. M. Pila was a director of several banks and companies connected with the Far East, including the Banque de l'Indo-China.

A concession for working a gold mine near Port Arthur was granted before the late War. As their claim has been confirmed by the Japanese authorities, the concessionaires are said to be making preparations for resuming the work.

We have received from the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate of Customs, Shanghai, a copy of a List of Medicines exported from Hankow and the other Yangtze ports, compiled by Mr. R. Braun of the Customs Service. The book is in two parts. Part I. gives an alphabetical and descriptive list of medicines, and Part II, a tariff of approximate values of medicines and miscellaneous goods. It is a most useful book for those seeking information of the value of Chinese medicines.

We have received through Messrs. Kelly and Walsh a copy of *Hai Kuan Yu Yen Pi Hsu*, a dictionary of 3,000 commonly recurring expressions, compiled with a view to being useful to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, with Wade's romanisation, by C. A. S. Williams. The dictionary is arranged in alphabetical order, and on each page three columns are given, one with the word in English, the middle one in Chinese characters, and the third with the romanized word. It is a compilation which must prove of great use to that large body of men for whom it is primarily intended.

Mr. A. P. Wood, presiding at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club said:—"I am afraid I have taken up a great deal of your time, but like the boy with the plums, I have left to the last the pleasure of thanking the Hongkong Cricket Club for sending up a team, and although beaten, Hongkong as it alway does, played a very plucky game. I hope we shall be able to send an eleven to Hongkong this year to give them an opportunity to win back their flag. I am very pleased to tell you the "Buffs" have promised to send up an eleven also to play tennis and golf, to arrive in Shanghai on May 23. We hope to arrange the first day of the match to take place on the 24th, Empire Day, when everybody interested in the game will be able to attend, and see some very fine cricket. There is no time to lose before getting our eleven into form; therefore, the ground will be opened on May 1, and arrangements will be made, if possible, for members to practice on Race days."

A contract for the amalgamation of the American General Electric Co., the Shibaura Engineering Works and the Tokio Electric Co. will be signed shortly, says the *Japan Gazette*. The merican General Electric Co. are big shareholders of the Tokio Electric Co., which is now principally manufacturing electric light lamps. This amalgamation was mooted during the visit of Mr. Masuda, Director-General of the Mitsui firm, to merica, and practically settled by a representative of the merican Company in Japan. The amalgamated capital is four millions yen, of which over one-half is to be taken up by the merican Company. As the Shibaura Engineering Works' paid-up capital is one million yen and Tokio Electric Co.'s Yen. 700,0 0, the amalgamation may be effected by special payment by the Japanese firms. vailing itself of the merican Company's patents and designs, the amalgamated company will compete with other foreign manufacturers in that line. It is expected that the merican Japanese firm will be named "Toyo Danki Kaisha." (Oriental Electric Co.)

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA.

(*Daily Press*, April 12th.)

The papers at home have been much exercised, as well they might be. with the curious fact that the mass of the British public who paid but little attention to the serious warnings by Lord ROBERTS as to the need of a territorial army should have been suddenly moved to unexpected efforts by a play which was put before them. "The Englishman's Home" which caused so much sensation brought forward nothing that was new to any one who has read the history of any war; but it seemed to have the effect of awakening the public the first time to a sense of what an invasion of the country would mean. What, it may be asked, was the force which produced so powerful an effect, and how was it that the public, or at all events a large portion of it, seemed absolutely deaf to warnings that were of a much more authoritative and definite character? The first idea that would occur is that the British public is very lacking in imagination; but this is to some extent negatived by the effect produced by the play itself, as, after all, it was only an appeal to the imagination. A want of power to realize what would be the state of facts, if only the public mind could be brought fairly to consider the point, cannot therefore, be taken as explaining the matter. To get an accurate idea of the cause, we have to look a little deeper; and an explanation may be found to some extent in the inherent dislike which the British mind has to anything in the form of mere abstract argument upon matters which have to be dealt with on a practical basis. Englishmen as a rule do not care to prepare for a contingency which, after all, may never arise; and are inclined to let matters go until the necessity for immediate action is forced upon them. In this frame of mind they are disposed to regard those whose position makes it necessary to look ahead as being over cautious or over anxious, and it requires something to stir their interest or their feelings, to arouse the attention that is required to estimate the true bearing of the warnings that are given. No doubt most people would admit that the Commander-in-Chief's views as to what would be required to prevent invasion are entitled to every respect, but it would be time enough to consider them when invasion was more seriously threatened. This is the kind of "flattering unction" that the vast majority of British people lay to their souls—and had done so, when the little play which has produced so great an effect awoke them to the fact—obvious enough one would think—that there would, in all likelihood, be very little, if any, warning, and that they would be as much taken by surprise by an invasion as the Russian fleet was at the opening of the war with Japan. The drama, therefore, while appealing to their imagination, illustrated and actually placed before them an undoubted fact, and at last the attention that was necessary was aroused.

On the whole the incident is not flattering to our national judgment, but it may be some consolation that we are not the only people who are affected in this way. With the masses, the concrete will always have far more weight than the abstract; and if, in coming to a conclusion, a nation is inclined to wait for actual facts and not to act upon abstract arguments, it is at least a fault on the right side. But like all good principles, this may be carried too far; and undoubtedly, up to the present, such has been the case with respect to national defence. The old idea of the "silver streak" and the absolute security of Great Britain from attack on account of her certainty of superiority at sea, has become so strongly impressed on the mind of the generality of the public, that they were impatient of anything that might disturb their accepted theory, though fact after fact told them that circumstances had altogether changed. There is another bearing of the incident which is worthy of consideration. Of late there is an undoubted tendency in the public not only in England but in other European countries to form its judgment upon the opinion of numbers rather that of authority. Get a number of people together and address them and elicit their applause, and each individual will accept the opinion of the others around him. Such of course is largely the effect of a drama. The audience, both directly and by a subtle, perhaps it might be said, psychological influence, has as much to do with the effect produced as a whole as the speaker himself. Some such influence was no doubt at work in this curious matter, and it thus came about that a play could do what the greatest authorities had failed in. Something of this nature has of late been largely invading public life, and it may be feared that there is danger in it, if its effects be not carefully watched. There are occasions when the excitement of large public meeting may be desirable. They are useful to call attention to a given matter, but when it comes to deciding, calmer and more ordinary methods are desirable. Here in China we are but too familar with the harm that is often worked by excited gatherings, and it is a noticeable fact that the Chinese in times of political excitement keep a very watchful eye upon what goes on at their theatres and sometimes close them altogether, being well aware of the powerful influence that may be excited when large numbers are gathered together. In the instance which has called forth these remarks that influence was no doubt beneficial, but it is impossible to overlook that a force of the kind may be called into play with evil as well as with good results.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE CHOKED BY LIKIN.

(*Daily Press*, April 13th.)

MORE than once during the past twelve months we have had occasion to mention the extraordinary invasion by the *Likin* Authorities, whoever they may be, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; and its disastrous effects on the revenue of the line. Not the least curious part of the whole proceeding is that it has never yet appeared at whose instigation the step was taken; nor how it came to pass that neither provincial nor metropolitan governments, though compelled to stand by, and acquiesce against their better judgment, had anything to say to the claim in the first instance. The effect of the imposition is, however, serious, and touches closely the Government No one of the railways in China started under more favourable auspices than this line. It had for its terminus Shanghai, which is well up within the first ten foremost commercial cities of the world, and has at the other extremity Nanking, the second metropolis of China, which, though not as yet a commercial depôt of the first rank, is an important trade centre, having large distributing conveniences, and serving a considerable area. But in addition to Nanking the railway serves Soochow, which with Hangchow shares the honour of being the wealthiest and largest commercial city in the Empire; in addition to which there is the old and at all times important emporium of Chinkiang. Compared with other parts of China, there is absolutely no *prima facie* reason why the Shanghai-Nanking Railway as compared with other lines, should not bring in ample revenues to its promoters.

Most of the other railways in the Empire, besides the useful purposes they serve in the distribution of commodities, bring in very considerable revenues to the State, while this, absolutely the most promising of all, showed for last year, after providing the interest on the borrowed capital, an actual loss of no less than nine hundred thousand taels. The *Likin* authorities and their supporters have, in fact, so much overdone the affair that they have themselves supplied the most powerful argument for their own abolition. They have been unwise enough on this occasion to bring themselves into direct antagonism with the Imperial power, and have brought tangibly into view the very worst feature of the system, in the hindrances it imposes on the circulation of commodities. In the early part of last year a satisfactory commencement had been made towards the large goods traffic expected along the line, when suddenly the watchman in charge of the goods station at Shanghai found the premises invaded by certain unknown individuals who were prying into the godown, taking notes, and generally acting as if the place belonged to them. Enquiring as to who they were, he failed to get any satisfactory reply, whereupon he very properly turned them out of the premises. The next day an indignant letter was received from the authorities, demanding the reason why one of the employees had committed an assault on the *Likin* Officers. Unfortunately by the agreement with the Syndicate half of the Directors are Chinese, and these not caring to run the risk of carrying on a dispute against their own officials gave way after the feeblest of protests. Of course a protest after the act has been condoned is according to Chinese practice utterly useless; the growing goods traffic was from that day effectually killed, and came in a few weeks to be confined to a few parcels, and the goods traffic instead of bringing in tens of thousands, never amounted to more than a few hundred taels in the course of the month. No direct attempt was made to strangle the passenger traffic, probably because any direct interference would have aroused open resistance, but there is no doubt that a good deal of influence was brought to bear in encouraging the native passenger boats. In fact there is little reason to doubt that in addition to the influence of the *Likin* farmers, a formidable organised opposition on the part of the old boat owners had to be faced, and the fact that Peking having on its own account raised the necessary capital by means of a foreign loan, on which in any case interest had to paid, was in provincial eyes a matter in which they had personally no interest whatever.

Now that Peking has had it brought home to it, that it and not the foreigner will have to pay for the eccentricities of the provincial *Likin*, the affair apparently appears there in a different light; it is at all events a sign of promise that enquiries have been instituted as to the reason why the most promising of the Chinese lines of railway should be unable to pay its own way. Reactionaries such as SHENG KUNGPAO, who are largely responsible for the present very unsatisfactory position in which China finds herself financially, and who have so far succeeded in blocking every attempt at introducing financial responsibility, have been pressing on Peking their private ideas as to the alleged extravagance with which

this, intended to be the main central line of China, has been built, and Peking, for whom SHENG has long acted the part of a sponge to dry up the Provinces, and afterwards himself got squeezed out, has so far found there a ready co-adjutor. The nine hundred thousand taels deficiency in one single year, which Peking finds itself called upon to repay, and which will require all the plausible commonplaces of which SHENG has all his life been a master, to explain, will probably more than anything else show to Peking how much it, itself, loses year by year by the wasteful system of *Likin*, whose principal result is to support an enormous army of utterly useless underlings—amounting in each province to many thousands; and which returns in each case to headquarters but an infinitesimal proportion of the amount collected, with the greatest amount of harm to the Empire at large. The incident besides is of importance in showing how great are the difficulties to be overcome in any scheme of reform, however plain to the nation at large may be the need. In no country in the world, not even in England prior to the Reform Bill, have vested interests acquired so absolute a tyranny over the State as in China; and of all the vested interests concerned in blocking the roads of progress, from its very numbers, no one institution can compare with the *Likin* establishment. The greatest element in bringing about the French Revolution was the power to which as a body the *Féremiers Géneraux* had attained which rendered any attempt on the part of successive sovereigns and ministries to reform the finances of the State otherwise impracticable. The proportion of the population of China more or less directly interested in upholding the Farming of the Revenue implied by the continuance of the gigantic system of *Likin* collection cannot be less, is probably greater, than in France; and this huge monopoly, employing more collectors than the total of the army, and amounting probably to not far short of one per cent. of the population, all told, has grown to be entirely independent of the Government; employing its own officers, making its own rates, and controlling the whole of the inland commerce of the Empire; and no officer of Government, from the Viceroys downward dares, as this incident of the Nanking Railway exemplifies plainly, offer any opposition. The abolition of *Likin* would imply the immediate discharge of some three hundred and fifty thousand practically lawless men who have been accustomed in their dealings with the merchants of China to make their own terms without official interference. This it was that staggered each successive Prime Minister in France; and this it is that has paralysed the efforts of well-meaning officials, both metropolitan and provincial in China. Originally started as a ready means of collecting revenue at a period when rebellion all round had enfeebled the Executive Power, it has already existed long enough to have become a serious menace to the Empire itself. The incident goes, however, to prove that further dallying is hopeless, and that the institution has already commenced its struggle with the Imperial Power—a struggle which must of necessity be *á l'outrance*, and for one or other means extinction.

Captain James Home of the steamer *Hong Bee* which arrived in port yesterday with 826 Chinese passengers from Penang and Singapore, reported that on the way up a Chinese passenger jumped overboard. The ship was stopped and after a lot of manœuvring the man was picked up.

UNITED STATES AND THE TEA DUTY.

(*Daily Press*, April 14th.)

Though the tea merchants sharing in the trade of the United States have been bringing to bear upon the President and the members of Congress all the pressure they have it in their power to exert—which after all is not very great—to prevent the re-imposition of a duty on the import of tea into the United States, it can safely be said that they are all very much astonished that their wish has been gratified. We do not know that we can write that their efforts have been crowned with success, for the telegraphic news which has reached the East on the subject shows that the decision has been influenced solely by consideration for the consumers, and not by the protests and appeals made from growers and exporters in Japan and Ceylon. Both in Japan and in Ceylon the proposal to impose a tax of eight cents on tea has caused much concern to all engaged in the tea trade, but in China we have failed to notice that it has caused the slightest commotion among the tea-growers. They belong to a nation of fatalists. With them what is, must be. The pioneer foreign merchants built up a large trade in China tea with European countries, which has of late years steadily declined, mainly because the growers could not be induced to manifest the spirit of enterprise necessary to maintain and improve the old standard of culture and to adopt new processes of preparing the tea which would enable them to hold the markets they had acquired against the growing competition of Ceylon teas. So it is when a tax which nearly doubles the laying down cost of China tea threatens the total extinction of the China tea trade with the United States, we hear of no protests, or appeals from China, though next to Japan, China, as a tea growing country, is probably the most seriously affected by the proposal.

However, it appears that there is strong opposition in Congress to imposing taxation on what are called the common necessaries of life, and tea as well as coffee has been definitely put back into the free list. Whereat there must be much rejoicing in Japan, and a sense of satisfaction should prevail among the growers in China. Japan teas, including the Formosan product, represent eighty per cent of the tea exported to America, and the rest is made up of the products of China and Ceylon. Diverse views are apparently held by the experts dealing in Ceylon teas as to what effect a duty on tea would have on the trade in the United States. We have before us two expert opinions on the subject. One says it would have the effect of excluding the "poor China teas and other rubbish," as it would not pay importers to buy it; while the other writer expresses the opinion that the tax would inevitably increase the demand for the commoner grades. The latter is doubtless the correct view to take, for it is absurd to say, as the first expert does, that the tax will not fall on the consumer, but on the importer. The tax is certainly demanded by the Customs authorities from the importer, but it is an axiom in economics that the importer recoups himself by charging a correspondingly higher price to the consumer. And the consumer has an inveterate objection to pay more for his commodities than he has been accustomed to pay, and it is in the highest degree probable that the grocer, who has been selling a canister of tea for years at a certain price will try his best not to change the price of his canister, and in order to get his profit he would have to get cheaper tea. That, in a few words is the whole position. The trade journals in America commented on the proposed duty in a spirit of resignation, it being accepted that the only real excuse for the duty was that the Government needed the money it would yield, and it was therefore felt that no amount of persuasion would alter the intentions of the Government. From telegrams which have reached Japan we gather that President TAFT was absolutely opposed to the taxation of daily necessaries, and he classed tea among them. Congress has now endorsed that view, but the tea market in America is likely to suffer considerably for some time by the heavy shipments which have recently been made in anticipation of the imposition of a duty next month.

A HONGKONG CEMETERY QUESTION.

(*Daily Press*, April 15th.)

The discussion with regard to the "Colonial Cemetery" which took place at the Sanitary Board on Tuesday is interesting from many points of view. Mr. SHELTON HOOPER moved a resolution affirming it to be desirable that the Government should provide a special cemetery for the interment of persons of the Buddhist and other non-Christian faiths—for whom no special cemeteries are at present provided—where it may be lawful to practice any of the religious rites and ceremonies which are forbidden by the new bye-law governing what is called the "Colonial Cemetery" at Happy Valley. This new bye-law, which was adopted by the Sanitary Board last October and approved by the Legislative Council in December, prohibits the burning of joss-sticks and the firing of crackers in this cemetery. Mr. SHELTON HOOPER was the author of the bye-law and his motive apparently was to put a stop to the interment of Chinese in the cemetery intended as a final resting place for Europeans; and as the Chinese have their own cemeteries it was not foreseen that the new bye-law would bear hardly on anyone. The fact that what are termed "joss-sticks" form a conspicuous feature of the ritual of the Japanese faiths was apparently overlooked at the time, and objections made by members of the Japanese community to the new bye-law led to the motion which was discussed by the Sanitary Board on Tuesday. Mr. LAU CHU PAK asserted that the Colonial Cemetery, as its name implied, was open to every resident in the Colony, irrespective of nationality or religion. Although Mr. SHELTON HOOPER was not in a position to show very positively that this is an entirely erroneous idea, it is hardly open to doubt that the cemetery was provided for the interment of Europeans of the Protestant faith. Special cemeteries were provided for the Chinese, for persons of the Mohammedan faith, and for those who belonged to the Roman Catholic church, and in view of what had previously happened at Macao, we feel sure that if the official records can be turned up, it will clearly appear that even though the cemetery may be now designated the Colonial Cemetery, the term was not originally employed in the comprehensive sense suggested by Mr. LAU CHU PAK. In the early days there was a Colonial Chaplain, and what more natural than that he should describe the cemetery at which he officiated as the Colonial cemetery—meaning thereby the cemetery of the Colonial church? Certainly there is no other warrant for the description, for whenever the *Government Gazette* had occasion to mention the

cemetery it was described as the Protestant Cemetery. The instance Mr. HOOPER quoted from the *Gazette* of 1867 is no isolated instance; the cemetery is similarly described in many later volumes. When the fact is made clear that it is a Protestant cemetery Mr. HO KOM TONG, who objected that Mr. HOOPER's motion would hurt the sentiment of our Japanese friends, will doubtless recognise that the boot fits the other foot. Primarily it is the Protestant community who have the right to feel aggrieved. We do not, however, write with any bias towards one religious denomination more than another in this matter. Like Mr. Hewett, we have "no view on this aspect of the subject;" but we can quite conceive that members of the Protestant Christian Church might be extremely opposed to the performance of other than Christian rites in the Prote stant Cemetery. and we are equally sure that the Japanese would have no wish to wound their susceptibilities. But at the same time we cannot with any show of justice deny to those of the Buddhist faith the right to exercise their religious rites and ceremonies wherever the authorities direct that their dead shall be buried. The best way out of the difficulty is to provide a special cemetery. In view of the growth of the Buddhist community in the Colony in recent years it certainly does seem desirable that the Government should appropriate a new site and authorise a cemetery for the interment of bodies of persons of the Buddhist and other non-Christian faiths not at present provided for. As the custodians of the Cemetery the Sanitary Board are perfectly within their province in making the suggestion to the Government, though we would have preferred to see the application come from the Buddhist community in the Colony. For many years after the Colony was founded there were no Buddhists here, so far as we know, except among the Chinese. It is only within very recent years that the subjects of H.M. the Emperor of Japan have settled in foreign parts, and now that we have in Hongkong a Japanese community of probably several hundred persons the Government can reasonably be asked to provide a special cemetery where the rites and ceremonies of the Faith they profess may be performed with consolation to themselves and offence to none—just as in Japan the Government provides special cemeteries for the interment of those who profess the Christian faiths. The arguments used by the Chinese representatives on the Board appear to have been entirely based on the misconception that the site was set apart as a general rather than as a Protestant cemetery; and when it is proved to their satisfaction that they are misinformed we feel sure they will be as ready as anyone else to recognise that the sentiments of the large Protestant community in the Colony are entitled to the same respect as the sentiments of those who have other religious creeds. We regret that the Head of the Sanitary Department offered no word in explanation of his vote against the motion, and the absence of Mr. BREWIN, the Protector of Chinese, when this subject was discussed, is another matter for regret.

The Christian Literature Society for China benefits by a legacy of £100, left by Mr. Thomas Harris, of South Place, Calne, Wilts bacon curer, five times mayor of Calne, who died on November 30, aged 89, left estate valued at £155,131 gross, with net personalty £123,641. Besides the legacy above mentioned the testator left £2,000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Missionary Society (of which he was a director), the London Temperance Hospital, and the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(Daily Press, 16th April.)

Writing in the *Contemporary Review* Mr. SIDNEY LOW makes the somewhat amusing remark that "The world curiously enough has become the laboratory of constitutional experiment during the past few years. One nation after another in the East and West is striving to reform its political system so as to bring it closer to what is supposed to be our own . . . . . In Turkey, in Russia, in Persia, in Egypt—yes even in Ireland and in India, constitutionalism on the English model is that for which many men are striving, for which some are willing to risk liberty and life."

A specially curious feature in this matter is that it is precisely at the time when some of the weak points connected with constitutional governments have become prominently noticeable that this general desire to adopt it has shown itself. Nothing could better illustrate the difference between abstract and applied principles, and the necessity for the statesman always to have his eye rather upon the practical effects of any measure than the question of its appearing right or desirable upon merely general grounds. That the people should be consulted and have a definite voice in the government of their country will be accepted as an unimpeachable principle by almost everyone. It is, however, a very different question how this principle can be best put in force in a given country and at a given time. The success with which the Japanese established representative institutions in their country has probably a great deal to do with the movement among other Eastern nations in the same direction. What has no doubt struck many of them is the undoubted fact that popular support is an enormous accession to the power of the central government. This consideration, we may imagine, would have very much more weight with potentates who, like the Sultan of Turkey, had been long used to absolute authority, but who found it difficult by that means to hold their own and to prevent disturbance and possibly rebellion or even revolution occurring, than a general desire for good government. The Japanese no doubt saw this bearing of the subject very clearly; and they succeeded in introducing representation into their government with the result that the Mikado and the Central Government became more powerful than they had ever been before. It is not surprising that other nations should think that they could attain the same ends by the same means; and hence the feeling in favour of representative institutions which has of late arisen in so many and in such very unexpected directions. The danger however, is that under such circumstances there may be too much generalisation from a principle correct in itself but which in its nature depends absolutely on the method in which it is applied. It is often a mistake to argue that what has been done successfully in one country, can be done equally well in another. There were many circumstances at the time when representative institutions were introduced into Japan, which facilitated such a measure—not the least being the necessity which was universally recognised of the combination of all classes to meet a common danger in the threatened war; and the further necessity for holding together when war actually occurred. This centralising influence greatly assisted the change from the old traditions, which was so successfully accomplished; and there can be no doubt that the feeling that the Japanese nation may possibly be again called upon to face danger from without has had a consolidating effect, and gone far towards making the adoption of a new system comparatively an easy matter. It would, however, be a great mistake for other nations to make too rapid deductions from what has been done in Japan, as to what can be done by themselves under totally different circumstances and in having to deal with a people of very different instincts, tendencies, and traditions. For this reason the argument that has so frequently been brought forward, that what has been done by Japan could equally well be done by China and with far more important results, has to be accepted with considerable reservation. This view has been more than once pressed upon the central authorities by advanced Chinese statesmen—YUAN-SHI-KAI among them—and it is not surprising that the more conservative officials have hesitated to accept it. Being intimately acquainted with both countries they see more clearly than the best informed Europeans can, that what may be possible in Japan may be quite impracticable in China; and that, however desirable it may be to secure some change which may give the people at large a voice in the government of the country, or at least bring them more into harmony with it, it will be necessary to do so in conformity with the wants and traditions of China and not endeavour to transport ready-made from some other country a system which may not be suitable to the Chinese. The danger, of course, is that they may carry this feeling of caution too far and do nothing, or shelve the matter for an indefinite time. This would be a grave mistake after the definite promises which have been made; and it is almost impossible to believe that the most reactionary of Chinese statesmen will not see the danger which would certainly arise, if after having raised the hopes of the people by an absolute promise that they will introduce representative government in some form, they should fail to do something that will meet the aspirations which they have raised in this direction.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Eastertide has come and gone, and few of us have cared to inquire as to its origin. Enough for us that it brings a welcome holiday, and enough for us that the weather was all that could have been wished. The religious aspect of Easter is not too pronounced in Hongkong, but we are not worse in that respect than the good folks at home, who are rapidly converting the great religious festival into a holiday. In that way England will be following the lead of Scotland which has practically abolished its old-time fast days in favour of public holidays and takes practically no interest, religiously, in Christmas.

* * *

Although we do not observe Easter so very seriously we still like to see and taste hot cross buns which recall happy days of boyhood, but somehow we do not worry about Easter eggs. Of course it is difficult to take the eggs we see out here very seriously, and to paint them or roll them—why it would be out of the question altogether. Had we any fowls like the American hen about which I read the other day which laid nineteen eggs daily it might make a difference. Certainly they would be fairly profitable at Easter.

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Talking about Easter—curious association of ideas!—reminds me of *fan tan* at Macao. The Portuguese Settlement attracted a big crowd of visitors during the holidays; but though some of the visitors had "systems" I haven't heard of any who emulated the man at Monte Carlo and broke the bank.

* * *

A few days ago I read in the *Press* of a prospective rival to Macao. This was the border town of Samchun which, lying in Chinese

territory, is regarded as likely to offer facilities for gambling which cannot be enjoyed under British jurisdiction. It is not at all likely that those who are keen on a flutter will take advantage of the opening of the railway to trip into China to gamble on "*yat, yee, sam, sze*," and many who could not afford the whole day necessary for the journey to Macao and back will be able to spare the few hours in which the return trip to the border can be accomplished with the aid of the iron horse. True, it might be that the British authorities will make representations to the Chinese Government which would put a stop to gambling in Samchun, but I imagine if that were done gambling institutions would quickly spring up in either of the cities further inland, either at Po Kak Hü or Lung Kong.

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While walking along Kennedy Road the other day I could not resist a smile when I read the notice apparently drafted by some military genius, "This path must not be used by pedestrians." As the path consisted of steps leading up the hillside, I wondered how horsemen, cyclists or motorists were to negotiate it. The ordinary way up the steps would be walking, but apparently that method of locomotion is debarred by the millitary authorities who must have some other ideas as to how the ascent should be made. Perhaps they have in view aeroplanes, or balloons, or sledges.

* * *

From open windows and wide verandahs the strident tones of the gramaphone has assailed our ears until we have come to regard this as an instrument of refined torture. It is particularly virulent in Hongkong, but we are fortunately spared the infliction of it in public life. In America they have introduced it into politics, and speeches are ground out to more or less admiring audiences; and now I see they have gone one better, or one worse, by utilising it at the graveside for the delivery of the funeral oration. I should have thought that the ordinary man would have had enough of the gramaphone during his life, and the knowledge that it may follow him to the grave will make him reflect with thankfulness that he will then be deaf.

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Some curious items of Chinese news find their way in the papers. For instance I read that "the Prince Regent intends to instruct the Board of Education to send a number of clever youths abroad to study shorthand, so that they may take down the proceedings of China's future Parliament." What would be the use of these clever youths learning to write Pitman's unless it were contemplated that the language of China's future parliament should be English?

* * *

In Hongkong where the hen-pecked husband does not of course exist, it will doubtless occasion comment to read of how an American wife ruled her husband. In suing for a divorce he stated that she enforced an ironclad set of rules which included the following:—

She banged a gong as a signal for him to retire, and banged his head as a signal for him to get up.

Locked the house at 7 p.m. If he was not in he slept in the woodshed.

Forced him to take off his shoes at the door.

Made him pay £2 a week for board and the grocer's bill.

Made him carry water from the cistern, and wash his own clothes.

Give her pet poodle a bath twice a week.

Forced him to eat with a fork, when he was taught to use a knife, and would not let him eat at table with unwashed hands.

Barred the use of tobacco, because it darkened the lace curtains.

Forced him to walk ahead of her in the street, and to sit in the front seat of the street tram to prevent his looking at other women.

Compelled early rising, no matter how late he had worked the previous night.

Breakfast at 7.30, or go hungry.

RODERICK RANDOM.

H. E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Kiangsu, has been informed that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the rebel leader, has purchased 10.000 rifles and that these are being surreptitiously conveyed into the interior of China. The Viceroy has communicated the information to the Government.

HONGKONG.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. J. H. de Reus to act as Consul General for the Netherlands at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Mr T. I. Rose, who for many years has been Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.; Ltd., has resigned, and Mr G. A. Caldwell has been appointed Acting Secretary.

Mr. C. H. Corse, formerly in the office of the Pacific Mail at Hongkong, has been appointed general agent for the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the Orient. He is expected here on June 1st.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. G. M. Harston, M.B., to be a Member of the Medical Board under Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, and to serve as Secretary during the absence from the Colony of Dr. F. O. Stedman.

Two cases of plague in Kowloon City notified on Tuesday, brings the total for the year to 28. Only one case was notified for the whole of last week, and that one was not a fatal case. Two cases of small-pox were notified last week, one European and one Indian.

At Kennedy's Stables on Wednesday Messrs. Hughes and Hough sold three well-known race ponies. Seafoam was purchased by Lieut. Leeson for $500; Strathdallas was knocked down to Dr. J. W. Noble for $150; and Kingston was sold to Mr. Li Tze Ming for $60.

There were 64.2 hours of sunshine during March, a decrease compared with 82.4. the mean for the previous 25 years. The greatest sunshine recorded, 7.3, was on March 25th. The rainfall for the month was 2.345 inches, as compared with the mean for the previous 25 years of 2.86.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court on Apl. 14, before Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., three boatwomen were fined $2 apiece for obstructing the Winglok Street wharf; a boatman, for a similar offence, was fined $3; and the master of a passenger boat, for carrying two persons in excess was fined $20.

Mr. C. M. Dyer, the expert who has been making a thorough examination of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's establishments with a view to making recommendations to the Directors which may tend to the more economical and efficient working of the Docks, left for Home on Friday, travelling via Siberia.

At the last meeting held by the Committee of the "Eyre" Diocesan Refuge, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mrs. Pollock, who arranged the successful entertainment of March 27th. ("The Triple Bill"), on behalf of that charity, and to the ladies and gentlemen, who so kindly assisted her. A vote of thanks was also given to the following for their very generous help on that occasion:—Messrs Moutrie and Co., A. S. Watson and Co., Weissman and Co., Powell and Co., Kelly and Walsh and Mr. L. Noronha. The amount realised was $1.200.

It is well known that Chinese have adopted many forms of Occidental sport, and the latest that has found favour with them is the art of boxing. Recently, local European pugilists have been engaged to instruct and to compete with Chinese champions at the Tai Ping theatre, and at each meeting there have been exceptionally large and interested attendances. A native who was stated to have gained considerable experience as a boxer, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy on Apl. 14, charged with disorderly behaviour and assault. It appears that the defendant was, until recently, engaged by a contractor in Graham Street, but was dismissed because his master suspected him of pilfering, and another man was engaged in his stead. His Worship was told that the defendant persuaded the man who succeeded him to leave, and then visited his master's shop and proceeded to damage property. Afterwards he turned his attention to his late employer, one of the unskilled, and gave him his first lesson in boxing, doing considerable damage with his swings, hooks and drives. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate imposed a fine of $5.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW PAVILION.

A pleasant function took place at the Civil Service Cricket Ground, Happy Valley, on the 15th inst., when the newly erected pavilion was opened by His Excellency the Governor. The large attendance included Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chatham, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Dr. J. H. Atkinson, His Honour Mr. H. H. J. and Mrs. Gompertz, Captains Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. and Simson (Private Secretary), Dr. F. Clark, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. N. H. Jones, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. J. Gray Scott, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. A. Seth, Mr. W. H. Woolley (secretary of the Club) and Captain and Mrs. Milroy.

His Excellency and party arrived by special car at the hour appointed for the opening ceremony, and were met at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. Chatham, president of the Club, and escorted to the verandah.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said—Your Excellency, It is my agreeable duty to ask you to open the Civil Service Cricket Club Pavilion which has been erected by the members, the money being raised among themselves. The fact that they have succeeded in raising the sum to erect such a handsome building proves that they have a very real live interest in their Club, and I hope it may long continue. Your Excellency's presence will stimulate that interest. I would ask your Excellency to open the building.

Mr. CHATHAM then presented the Governor with a silver key, attached to which were ribbons bearing the Club colours. That part of the key which fitted the lock was so cut as to show the letters H.E.. while the other end was adorned on each side with a crown, which fitted into a circle. Round this circle on one side were the words, "Presented to H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G.", while the other side were engraved the words: "By the Civil Service Cricket Club, April 15th, 1909."

His EXCELLENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in opening this pavilion, and I wish success to the Civil Service Clnb. I hope you will witness from this charming pavilion many excellent matches, and that the Club will continue to prosper as it has done in the past. I have now very much pleasure in opening the building.

The Governor then opened the door and entered, being followed by those in attendance. When all were within, glasses were charged and HIS EXCELLENCY asked those present to drink success to the Civil Service Cricket Club.

The toast having been honoured.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said—I have to thank your Excellency for proposing success to the Civil Service Cricket Club. I will now ask those present to give three cheers for His Excellency the Governor, to show our appreciation of his attending this evening.

Three hearty cheers were followed by a "tiger," and then the Governor went on the lawn to witness a game of tennis.

The members of the Club proved admirable hosts, and the hospitality extended to the visitors was greatly appreciated.

tennis match and a bowls tourney followed. The Civil Service played the masters of Queen's College at tennis, the result being a win for the home team by 36 to 18. Scores:—Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Phelips beat Messrs Barlow and Tanner 6-0, Messrs. Bird and Birbeck 5-1 and Messrs. Sutherland and Garrett 4-2. 15-3

Messrs. J. R. Wood and R. O. Hutcheson beat Messrs. Barlow and Tanner 4-2: drew with Messrs. Bird and Birbeck 3-3 and Messrs. Sutherland and Garrett 3-3: 10-8.

Messrs. Woodcock and Pile beat Messrs. Barlow and Tanner 5-1 lost to Messrs. Bird and Birbeck 1-5 and beat Messrs. Sutherland and Garrett 1-5: 11-7.

Bowls tournament. Fenton and Thornhill, 5; Mc. Ivor and Bond, 5, Brett and Adams, 5; Fincher and Hudson, 8.

A quall unfortunately brought the sport to a close before the matches were completed.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that the German cruiser squadron in the Far East is to be reduced to three vessels, and that no substitute will be sent out for the *Niobe*, now on her way home.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on April 13th at the Board Room. Mr. R. O Hutcheson presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Vice President), Colonel Bedford, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearse, (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

CEMETERIES, RITES AND CEREMONIES,

Mr. HOOPER said he wished to propose a slightly different resolution to that of which he had given notice. As two days' notice would be necessary, and as this had not been given he moved the suspension of the standing orders in order to enable him to move his resolution.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOOPER then proposed the following resolution. "That as the new Cemetery Bye-laws prohibit the burning of joss sticks and firing of crackers in the Colonial Cemetery it is desirable for the Government to select a new site and authorise a cemetery for the interment of bodies of persons of the Bhuddist and other non-Christian Faiths, and for whom no special Cemeteries have been provided-where it may be lawful for the practice of any rites and ceremonies pertaining to the religion of the deceased" Proceeding, he pointed out that the only difference in the resolution proposed from that of which he gave notice, was that it included other non-Christian faiths than Bhuddism and all religions that had no cemetery provided for the burial of their dead. The Board on the 13th October last passed a bye-law prohibiting the burning of joss sticks and firing of crackers in the Colonial Cemetery and that bye-law was approved by the Legislative Council on 3rd December 1908. At the time when he propesed that resolution he had not the least idea that any hardship would be created and that it would tell against any section of the community. He thought the joss-sticks were burned at graves by Chinese only, in which case it would have been no hardship to prohibit, because the Government had provided them with cemeteries where they could bury their dead and perform their funeral rites according to their religious customs, but it was brought to his notice that there were several interments in the course of the year of Japanese, most of whom belonged to the Bhuddist faith, and they felt it a hardship that they were not able to inter their dead with the ceremonies enjoined by their religion. It was to meet this that he proposed the resolution just read. It was the duty of the State in any country to provide for the burial of its dead, and as an English colony we were only too pleased to provide cemeteries for all denominations. In support he read an extract from the proclamation dated 1st February, 1841, when we took over the Colony: "The inhabitants are hereby promised protection in Her Majesty's gracious name against all enemies whatever and they are further secured in the exercise of their religious rites and ceremonies and social customs." Since that date the Government had loyally carried out what was stated in the proclamation, and had provided so far as the burial of the dead was concerned sufficient and proper cemeteries for all classes. Under those circumstances he was sure that every member of the Board would wish that the same justice should be meted out to any race, Asiatic or otherwise, who claimed protection under our flag. He was sure he had only to appeal to his Chinese colleagues at the Board for their support to be given to the motion. They recognised how dear to them were their religious customs, therefore they must realise how dear to other countries were their customs, although perhaps, they might not be of the same way of thinking. But in this case they were of the same way of thinking, so far as their religion was concerned in the majority of cases. He alluded to the Bhuddists. A great many Chinese in the Colony were Bhuddists. They had their own cemeteries where they could perform these rites, and we could not deny the same right to the Japanese or any other nation.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS seconded the motion. He felt quite sure that when this restriction was proposed there was no idea of laying any hardship on any faith or sect, and that this was purely an omission instead of an act of proscription.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK said he had listened with great attention and interest to the eloquent and able speech made by the mover of the resolution. If the resolution which had been so carefully and ingeniously worded, would, when carried, benefit instead of deprive non-Christian persons of their right, not only the speaker, but everybody who was acquainted with the circumstances would give it their hearty support. But in point of fact that resolution was aimed at curtailing the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Chinese and other fellow citizens, the majority of whom belonged to no particular religious denomination; so whatever his sympathy might be with the resolution, he did not think he should allow his sentiment to carry him beyond his duty. In opposing the motion he abstained from criticising the many points raised by the mover and seconder. He would simply state the views of those he represented on the Board so that members might consider those views with the mover's views and form their decision according to justice and fairplay. The Colonial Cemetery, as its name implied, was open to every resident in the Colony irrespective of nationality and religion. It was maintained at the cost of the public, and was the public's property. During the last sixty years, strictly in accordance with British justice, there had never been any law or regulation contemplated to confine its use to people of any particular nationality or religious denomination. If the cemetery was in a congested state the Government could be asked to extend its area without encroaching on the rights of the non-European section of the community. Those Chinese who made use of the Colonial Cemetery were chiefly the British born, the British naturalised, the Christian converted and the Eurasian Chinese, and recently Japanese had also made use of it. As these people had already been admitted into the European paradise on earth, he thought it was scarcely fair to debar them from using the passage to the European paradise in heaven. The better class of Chinese who had made Hongkong their permanent home had not a decent cemetery in which to bury their dead, and the Chinese had no control in what were called Chinese cemeteries. Those cemetries were simply tracts of barren land set apart by the Government for the burial of Chinese dead of any class. The Government reserved to itself the right of resuming the land and ordering the remains to be exhumed and buried anywhere else as the Government might from time to time be pleased to direct. If it was desirable to induce the better class of Chinese to stay permanently in the Colony, it was scarcely wise to impose too many restrictions or to introduce class legislation. The creation of the by-law to prohibit the burning of joss sticks and the firing of crackers had already limited the use of the Colonial Cemetery to a certain class of Chinese. If the other Chinese liked to bury their dead there without observing the rites of their ancestors it would certainly save the missions a lot of money and trouble to convert them. Last of all, it was a policy to be condemned, the excluding of the very class of people the Colony invited to come here and settle, from sharing in the privileges for which they paid, if not more, as much as any other section of the community. These were the views he had to submit for the consideration of members on behalf of the Chinese. He thought they deserved careful consideration, and before any steps were taken to exclude the Chinese community from the Colonial cemetery their views should receive proper weight.

Mr. HO KOM TONG said he did not propose to traverse the ground so fully covered by his friend and colleague who had just spoken. Mr Lau had omitted to touch upon one important point, and that was that the resolution before the Board affected their Japanese friends principally, most of whom were of the Buddhist faith. The motion, if adopted, would affect them as a community on the whole much more so than it would the Chinese, who in numerical proportion were far less hurt in their sentiment than were their Japanese fellow-residents. He could not be a party to a measure of doubtful practical expediency which might alienate the good feelings of any section of the community, much less of the Japanese, whose ally we were. On the ground also that the resolution breathed a spirit of class or racial distinction, he was strongly opposed to it in principle. More especially so when the contemplated measure was founded on sentiment, and traversed the sensitiveness of other people. From his inquiries, instances of cracker-firing in the Colonial Cemetery had been few and far between. Even granting, for the sake of argument, that it was a general practice, there was already in existence the necessary legal machinery to regulate it, in order to reduce to a minimum the so-called objectionable observances, according to the orthodox rituals of those belonging to the Buddhist persuasion; Mr. Lau Chu Pak had said that the Colonial Cemetery was not consecrated ground, and as our Colonial by-laws provided against fireworks within "God's acre," there was no danger of the Chinese, or of the Japanese for that matter resorting to the Cemetery of all places, to indulge in pyrotechnic displays. He was well aware that in this British Colony equal opportunities would be accorded to all—in life as in death—and that fundamental principle would determine the rejection of the motion before the meeting.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said he would rather this question had never been raised at all, but having been raised, he thought he had the right to make a few remarks an the subject. He understood the question was that Bhuddist rites, which included the firing of crackers and the use of joss sticks over the graves of the dead should be prohibited in the Colonial Cemetery, but that as an offset, a new cemetery should be provided for Bhuddists and other non-Christian races who wished to have a cemetery of their own. That, he thought was a perfectly reasonable proposal. There had been, for a great number of years here, special cemeteries set aside for different religious denominations. It seemed to him perfectly reasonable that the Colony should provide a special cemetery for the Bhuddists, and any other denomination sufficiently represented to justify such an expenditure on the part of the Colony. He was afraid Mr. Lau Chu Pak had spoken a little bit off the line. The point was that the Bhuddists and others wished to carry out the ceremonies and perform the rites over the graves of their dead, which were not in accordance with Protestant or Catholic ideas. Personally he had no view on the subject but he wished to hold an even balance between different denominations. He could quite conceive that members of the Christian church might be extremely opposed to any other rites than those which pertained to their religion being carried out in the cemetery; and that being so they should respect the sentiments—they might be only sentiments—of these people. He did not think that by passing the resolution, they were casting any reflection, or drawing any racial distinction between Asiatic and Occidental. The resolution was provided to meet the various sentiments of the different denominations in the Colony. He trusted that the Chinese members who had spoken so ably against the resolution would recognise the sentiment underlying it, and which would certainly make him vote for it. He did not wish, either alive or dead, to draw any distinction between the different nationalities here, but he was perfectly convinced that it would be a very great source of sorrow to a large section of the Christian Church to know that Bhuddist rites were being carried on in their cemetery, in the same way as Bhuddists would object to see an alien religion forcing its services in one of their temples.

Mr. HOOPER thought as proposer of the resolution he had a right to reply. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said in the first place that the cemetery had always been called the Colonial Cemetery, and that indicated that every member of the Colony had a right to be interred there. He found, on reference to an old book dated 1866, called "The Treaty Ports," a map of Victoria, on which the Parsee, Protestant and Roman Catholic cemeteries were marked. He would next turn to the official organ of the Colony, the Government *Gazette*. In the issue of September 17th, 1867, there was a schedule of fees for interments, monuments, etc., in the Protestant Cemetery. He found that the word "Colonial" cemetery was first applied by the

Church. Mr. Hooper then quoted figures to show that if all Chinese were buried there we would require a new cemetery in six weeks.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried by six votes to three, the President and the Chinese members voting against it.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

A copy of the amending Ordinance was forwarded to the Board by Government. The most important changes in the Bill were the proposed transfer of the control of markets to the head of the Sanitary Department and the delegation of authority to the Governor-in-Council and the Secretary of the Sanitary Board to issue permits for exhumation.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that the Government be informed that it was not advisable to allow notices intended for owners of property under any circumstances to be served on the tenant. Speaking on behalf of European land owners, he said that trouble had arisen previously, and that the practise had caused great inconvenience; so much so that the Commission particularly made a recommendation on that point. If it was a hardship for the European owners, then it was a greater hardship for the Chinese owners, and would open the door to corruption greater than before. What would happen? They were going to allow a notice that was intended for an owner, to be left at the discretion of a sanitary inspecter with a tenant, and of course the inspector would leave it with him. Why? Because when he found out a nuisance existed in a Chinese house it was his duty to find out who the owner was and acquaint him, so that a proper legal notice might be drawn and served on the owner. He did not think it fair to place that temptation in the hands of any inspector, for he would in the majority of cases leave the notice with the tenant. The other day an official notice, signed by the Secretary of the Board, was addressed to the Secretary of the Land Investment Co. The notices byelaws required such notice to be served on the owner, or where it was a limited liability company, on the secretary. When the server was told to take the notice into the speaker's office and serve it in a proper way he threw it down on the table and declined to do so. There would be hundred of complaints. A notice would be served on a tenant for something to be carried out in eight-and-forty hours, and the owner might be away at the time. No notice intended for an owner should be served on a tenant unless the former was absent from the Colony, and had no agent here.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT entirely agreed with Mr. Hooper. The Government made the owner the responsible person, and clearly it was the duty of the Government to serve the owner. It was only a gross piece of laziness on the part of the subordinate officials that they should serve the notice on the tenant instead of the owner, and as Mr. Hooper had said, it was a direct incentive to corruption, which, unfortunately, we know in the past history of the Sanitary Board had been a very serious matter. It was for that reason that members of the Commission specially reported that in future all notices of this sort should be served upon the owner. There was no excuse for the Government to say that they did not know who the owner was. They could find out in six hours, and if he was absent from the Colony the notice could be served on the agent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, after referring to different clauses in the Ordinance, said members had it on Mr. Hewett's authority that the address of an owner could be found after six hours' notice. The speaker had sometimes found out that it was quite impossible to ascertain the address of an owner or his agent. On many occasions recourse had to be made to the police, and sometimes that course failed. He thought the Ordinance as it stood provided all reasonable protection in that respect.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—As it stands. Therefore we don't want the amending ordinance.

Mr. HOOPER moved "That this Board considers it advisable for all notices addressed to the owner be served on such owner and not on the tenant unless the owner or his authorised agent are out of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. HEWETT seconded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that the mover should add, "Or that if the address of such owner cannot be ascertained through the proper channels, etc."

Mr. HOOPER—I would prefer to leave it to the Magistrate that the prosecutor should prove that.

Hon. Mr HEWETT—Apparently, according to what has been said, some Government officials don't keep their books in a proper state.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Occasionally property is in a somewhat abandoned state.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Does the Government resume any land because taxes have not been paid? I have never heard of such a case yet.

The motion was agreed to.

DRAFT ESTIMATES.

The draft estimates for 1910 were forwarded to the Board.

The Acting Head of the Department, Mr. R. O. HUTCHISON, submitted a lengthy minute as to changes suggested in the draft estimates. Dealing first with personal emoluments he stated that it was proposed to do away with the post of principal clerk and appoint a new secretary at a salary of £360 to £420. Under the vote "coolies the total number provided was 88, which number he thought, would have to be increased as the method of engaging coolies from a contractor for such work as traction, disinfecting, etc., had been found unsatisfactory. He proposed in the estimates to recommend provision for 100 permanent coolies. Under the head of disinfectants he stated that the estimates for 1909 amounted to $13,000 and as during 1908 the total amount expended was $7,095 he thought it was safe to make a considerable reduction in the vote for 1910. He pointed out that a considerable saving could also be effected in the lighting of the Central Market by means of Kitson lights and the Electric Company had also offered to contract to light the market under certain conditions at a considerably cheaper rate. The saving effected would be $3,000. With regard to the removal of ceilings he thought that provision ought to be made for compensation under this work and suggested that a definite sum should be asked for, namely $10,000.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER minuted—A copy of the draft estimates ought to be furnished to each member of the Board. It is impossible in the short time allowed for circulation to thoroughly digest them.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I agree with Mr. Hooper. The Board should also have a copy of the Chairman's minute re estimates.

Mr. Ho Kom TONG—I agree with Mr. Hooper.

A THIEF AND A TRESPASSER.

On Sunday three natives walked into a piece goods shop in Jervois Street and asked to be shown various goods. Articles they wished to examine were placed on the counter and in the course of the inspection one of the men departed with a roll of silk, the other two taking to their heels before he was well clear of the shop and before the shopmen were aware of their loss. An arrest was subsequently made by a European constable, who was followed to the station by an inquisitive Chinese. In the charge room while the accused man was being charged the unknown man went and stood beside him near the prisoners' bar.

"Who is the second man?" asked Inspector Fenton.

"I don't know," answered the constable, "but he's been annoying me all the way to the station"

"Put him out," was the Inspector's order.

The curious visitor was put outside, but returned almost immediately to the bar. The constable was again about to put him out, but Inspector Fenton decided to let him stand where he wished, and placed him on the charge sheet for trespassing.

Both defendants were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. The native charged with larceny was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks. The trespasser was ordered to pay a fine of $5.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. O. D. THOMSON.

The many friends of Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor of Hongkong, were greatly shocked to learn on Monday morning that he had died suddenly at Swatow. He had gone up to Swatow with the Hongkong Cricket Club team to act as scorer in the interport match.

Mr. Thomson who was admitted a solicitor in London in 1892, came out to Hongkong about ten years ago, to join the firm of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings. In 1901 he joined Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, and for about twelve months the firm was known as Stephens and Thomson, but since 1902 Mr. Thomson had been practising in the Colony on his own account.

He was nearly thirty nine years of age and leaves a widow and three young children. The deepest sympathy with Mrs. Thomson in her sad bereavement is widely expressed in the Colony.

The remains of Mr. O. D. Thomson, whose sudden death at Swatow occasioned such a painful surprise, were brought to Hongkong on Tuesday and interred at the Happy Valley. It appears that after Mr. Thomson had acted as linesman at the football match on Saturday he was visited by a return of the fits to which he had been subject and he fell in the street. He was taken to a doctor's residence and after treatment was put to bed. Next day he appeared to be all right and acted as scorer at the cricket match but after dinner he complained of not feeling well. Subsequently he was attacked by convulsions and passed away in the fifth.

The funeral was attended by members of the legal profession and by others. The cortege was met at the Monument by a number of mourners who followed the remains to their last resting place. The Rev. F. T. Johnson conducted the service at the graveside, amongst those present being Mr. Justice Gompertz, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Captain Evans, Captain Douglas, essrs. C. D. Wilkinson, H. J. Gedge, H. Percy Smith, F. B. Bowley, H. G. Calthrop, H. L. Dennys, A. Seth, A. R. Lowe, J. Hastings, F. A. Wendt, G. H. Wakeman, P. Jacks, J. H. Gardiner, W. Hutton Potts.

There were a large number of floral tributes, among the number being wreaths sent by the Cricket team which visited Swatow, the Hongkong Cricket Club, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Phelips, Mr. P. Goldring.

NECROMANCER'S BLACK ART.

A gullible Chinese woman, curious to get a glimpse of futurity, told her wish to a wily fortune-teller who revealed incidents in her past life and persuaded her that he could make the future known to her. The sage told the wondering woman that in past years she had experienced much ill-luck. Formerly she was the daughter of an exceedingly wealthy Chinese, but she had been burned to death. If she would return to her former state of affluence he would give her opportunity. Before he consulted the oracles, however, she would have to take all her jewellery to him and, with a touching belief in the skill of the fortune teller, and probably imbued with prospects of an arcadian future, the woman took her 61 pieces of jewellery, valued at over $300, to the diviner, who there and then proceeded to prepare a charm. Leaving her in the shop, he took the jewellery into tho kitchen, returning shortly afterwards with a sealed box which he handed his client. This, he told her, in addition to being charmed, contained her jewellery. She was to take it home and not to open it for a number of days, after which it would be necessary for her to call and interview him again. Before the time for opening elapsed, however, the woman's curiosity conquered her patience. Being desirous to admire her jewellery, the sealed box was opened, but the valuables were not there. The box contained nothing but rice. The police were informed of the black art practised by the fortune-teller, and subsequently Detective-Sergeant Appleton effected an arrest. The charge against he man arrested, of obtaining jewellery by false tpretences, will be heard at the Magistracy this week.

"RELIGION AND THE AVERAGE MAN."

ADDRESS BY CONSUL-GENERAL WILDER.

Consul-General Wilder spoke in the Theatre Royal last evening under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. on "Religion and the Average Man." After discussing how much we know of things spiritual, and the means of knowing, and after speaking of the changing conceptions of Deity finding its common accepted interpretation in the Christ, the speaker discussed the possibilities of life, and "abundance" that the Master's service promises. Proceeding he said: Lives differ in richness—in the number of activities, in enjoyment. Religion promises to make life more abundant. When our bodies are starved, we are weak, inert, hopeless. So when a man's soul life has few or no correspondences with the world outside, when he is neither giving nor drawing strength, he starves. A pure and intelligent religion puts a man in touch with all things that are good; they become a part of his career, for the end of that man's efforts is to bring in the Kingdom of God. The topic of "life" was a favourite one with Jesus in his teachings; and what kindles us more? It is the one thing above all else we want. Death is the end, decay is hopeless. Death is terrible. So it isn't strange that the Teacher who promised life—even resurrection from the dead—should be so cherished by men. It isn't strange that his doctrines are called "the gospel"—"good news." When will poor, struggling despairing men learn that there is hope, cheer, life itself in their religion, if they will but lay hold on it? I talked with a fellow countryman the other day to whom the teaching was real. With his New Testament opened at John he said in the feebleness of age, but with manly dignity: "Here I am, 87 years of age. My sight is failing, my hearing is failing. My bodily powers are obviously weaker each day. To human eyes I am going down into the grave. Yet in this book I read life—life, much about life. And it fills me with peace and hope; I go forward unafraid." In this is something real. It is the highest form of testimony. Let us cease regarding our religion as a thing lugubrious, to be put away from us. Let us rejoice in the glad fact that death with the other terrors that haunt men are all capable of being scattered in the mercy and love of God.

We all need greater abundance of life; we need to reflect on its opportunities. The business man who has no thought save on the things of the day is missing the point of life, for material things are but the foundation on which to lay the structure of higher manhood. He might enjoy the growth and great emotions of those who link up this world with things that fade not away. The pleasure-seeker impoverishes himself in the search for elusions, and in things that perish in the usings. His soul might thrill with pure joys—love for his fellows, watching institutions grow that shall relieve suffering and the oppressed, spreading the seeds of forces that shall go on for good and not for evil, long after he is gone. Many a woman finds social success empty; she, too, needs the abundant life, crowded not with transitory, disappointing excitement and cares, but with wholesome, inspiring interests.

Thoreau says the gladdest fact in the world is the opportunity before each one of us to recast his life, to reinforce it, to make it over. There is a law of growth and of cause and effect, but the regenerated life is too common to be questioned. Christian influence sometimes scores some marvelous changes, and is there not something miraculous in the turning of a person from all that is bad to things that are good? I recall one visitor, an earnest missionary. Nature had done little for him; he was undersized, his features were indeterminate; he evidently had a bad start from weak stock. Without religion operating upon h m he would have been a bar-room loafer, a weakling soon to have gone down. The street corners at home are crowded with such. But he had enjoyed newness of life and some constructing spirit had built him up. He had dignity; his voice carried control and he looked the man; even his eye and face had taken on sterling quality. It was as if an old, defective, shabby, construction had been strengthened and reinforced to resist strain, and a facade of some beauty put upon it. There is no one of us that may not enrich and enoble our lives. The method lies in thinking God's thoughts after him; in reverence, in "doing the will."

To give us strength for a stormy life, we need a motive power—a theory of life, a faith. Pride and ambition help us only to a certain point. If we fail, our treasures are on earth and melt away. If we succeed, the futility of the thing sickens us. Philosophy is interesting and beneficial, until we stand over the clay of a beloved child, and then we cry out for the living, in which stress philosophy gives us nothing. The Christian faith is the greatest motive power the world has yet known; it is alive with personality; there is no experience in life that it does not meet, and which we have not seen it meet.

The speaker proceeded to address the young men, reminding them of the possibilities of life. It may be, he said, a question how far we are the architects of our own fortune, but there are scarcely any limits to the self-control, the power that comes from it. The highest efficiency is what a young man needs; the things that hamper impair one's readiness for the duty at hand. Many a man who boasts he is free to do as he pleases, uses that freedom to take on fetters. There are spiritual laws as there are natural laws, and time does not hide our sins; they must find us out. Cold ethics operate feebly to control a man. Ethics is useful, but there must be the personal touch and motive to enable a young man to resist temptation, to fire his being with lofty purpose. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for ou of it are the issues of life." If a man's heart is set on high things, conduct conforms. A man with a bad habit of life who goes out of this hall with good intentions will find that unless some power above his own animates him, he is very weak. Nobler ends must be substituted for lower; where there is an appetite for drink there must be a vision of freedom; where impurity reigns, there must be substituted a hunger for righteousness. Men have long found in prayer and communion with God, and in the inspiration that Jesus brings into the life, the helps that tide over crises and upbuild life and characters.

It is inspiring to observe the error-breaking mission of Christian truth. Slavery has given way before it, and now the stronghold of alcohol is being attacked, both as old as the race. Christianity is more than a scheme of individual salvation; it is a means of the redemption of a world. I know nothing more important for a young man to believe than that truth must prevail and the evil go down. You can study this in the history of nations and in individual lives. To believe that shifty ways secure success is inevitably to fail in any calling worth striving for. There is in wrong-doing a germ of decay that unfailingly eventually wrecks the whole fabric. On the other hand, things wholesome, pure, right, come to their own, though the mills grind slowly. I recall being in New York at a very large gathering of monied men—some 600 of the kings of finance. It was a time when the great insurance companies were in their zenith of success, boastful, oppressive, arrogant. The millions poured into their coffers so easily that discretion was thrown to the winds; extravagance was the rule; magnificent banquets, private trains, and luxury were the order of the day. The movements of national finance hinged on the will of the insurance companies, and a few men controlled. Everyone felt there was rottenness in the system, but the grip of the few was so powerful, the policy-holder was so helpless, that there seemed no redress. But the thing was wrong; it had to go down,—it is in the nature of evil to ripen and decay. And lo, within six months, one clear-visioned, honest man, country-bred, trained in deep, spiritual things at the knee of an insignificant Baptist preacher's wife, struck a blow at the corrupt system, laid the iniquity bare and sent a dozen uncrowned kings of finance to suicide, prison or obscurity. Marvellous, this law of right coming to its own; a noble inheritance has the young man who believes in it with his heart and shapes his life and thought in that faith.

Mr. Holyoak presided over a large attendance which included H. E. the Governor.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO DR. WILDER.

Dr. A. P. Wilder, the American Consul General, at Hongkong who is going on furlough was entertained by leading members of the Chinese community to a complimentary dinner at the Chinese Club on Friday. Mr. Fuller, the Vice-Consul, was also a guest. Mr. Lau Chu Pak presided over a large gathering, and in proposing the toast of the evening said.—Gentlemen, as you are all aware, the occasion which calls us together here this evening is to pay our respect to a gentleman who deserves it, and to bid him farewell on the eve of his departure for home on a well-earned holiday. That gentleman is no other than the widely popular and highly esteemed Consul-General for the United States, Dr. Wilder. I am exceedingly glad that, in the midst of his busy preparations, he has been able to find leisure to favour us with his genial company, thus affording us an opportunity of giving vent to our own admiration for his many excellent qualities, and to the appreciation of our compatriots of his many kind acts, both in his official capacity as the representative of a powerful nation and in his private capacity as a friend. In customs and habits, it is true, the East differs from the West in a great many ways, but in feelings, I think you will all admit there is, if not an exact, a very close similarity. The Chinese know as well as their Western brothers, who deserve respect and honour and what to be grateful for. In our distinguished guest, our compatriots who have business connections with his country have not only a fair-minded official to deal with, but also a sympathetic friend, who is ready to assist in every way he can. Who knowing him well has not a good word to say in his praise? During the years he has spent amongst us, he has, by his affability, politeness and impartiality, won the good-will and esteem of all those who have been brought into contact with him. To win the good-will of one's fellow-creatures by purely personal merits is, I should say, as great an achievement in one's life as the acquirement of fame and honour by heroic deeds. Particularly in his own homeland, it is the gaining of the people's good-will that has made many great men greater. Our guest has that capability. As a scholar, he is learned and accomplished; as an official he is well-informed, just and dignified; as a debater he is eloquent and resourceful, and as a private individual, he is kind, honest and charitable. Fortunate indeed is the country which possesses a servant of his abilities. It need never fear that, in his hands, its interests will suffer either politically or commercially. He is going away from us now and may not come back again. We all, of course, sincerely regret that we shall very soon lose sight of his familiar figure moving energetically amongst us, but when we reflect that his absence from us means real happiness to his own kith and kin, longing to embrace him, and possible promotion to a higher sphere in the official circles of his country, for which, by his great talents, he is so well qualified, we would rather rejoice in the success which is awaiting him than regret his departure from our midst. Gentlemen, I call upon you all to cordially join me in drinking to his and the health of his family in wishing them long life and prosperity. We wish him "bon voyage" and may he, on arrival, find his folks all in the best of health and his country-men with out-stretched hands ready to welcome him to a higher seat of honour. (Applause.)

Dr. Wilder, in responding, thanked his hosts for the hearty manner in which they had received the toast. When he first arrived in Hongkong he was not well acquainted with the Chinese, but after a short stay here he formed a good opinion of them. A great Chinese sage said that all within the four seas were, or ought to be, brothers, and after his three years sojourn here he believed that we were all brethren. After eulogising Mr. Fuller who has just passed a Government examination with credit, Consul Wilder spoke of the University movement. It was all very well, he said, for Chinese to worship at the ancestral temples, and to expend large sums of money on them, but they should also think of their sons, and give them the best education they possibly could. He concluded an eloquent address by stating that

when he returned to America he would remember the members of the Club to President Taft. He presented a small autograph photo of the new president to the Club, and promised to endeavour to obtain an enlarged photograph containing Mr. Taft's autograph.

Mr. SIN TAK FAN briefly thanked Dr. Wilder for his unexpected present.

Mr. HO FOOK then proposed the health of Mr. Fuller, which was duly honoured and fittingly responded to.

Before the evening ended a flashlight photo was taken of those present.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS IN HONGKONG.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Yawata-Maru* brought among her passengers from Australia on Monday H. E. Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, K.C.B, Governor of New South Wales, Miss Rawson and Mr. W. Rawson, as well as Sir Robert and Lady Lucas-Tooth, and Mr. and Miss Lucas-Tooth who have also been long prominently identified with the State of New South Wales. The distinguished visitors are on their way to England, via Japan and Canada.

H.E. Admiral Sir Harry Rawson is not visiting the Far East for the first in his life. As a midshipman he served in the China War of 1858-61 and obtained the medal and three clasps. He was wounded in this campaign and was several times mentioned in despatches. He commanded for three months 1,300 Chinese troops for the defence of Ningpo against the rebels. In 1861 he was thanked on the quarter-deck for jumping overboard at night and saving the life of a marine in the river at Shanghai. He was Lieutenant on the Royal Yacht in 1870-7. His subsequent career is set forth in *Who's Who* as follows:—Reported on capabilities of defence of Suez Canal, 1878 (thanked by Lords of the Admiralty); hoisted in 1878 the British flag at Nicosia, Cyprus, and was for one month Military Commander of that place; was Principal Transport Officer in Egypt, 1882 (medal, star, 3rd class Osmanieh, C.B.); has silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life in 1870, and 2nd class Civic Cross of Belgium; was Captain of Steam Reserve, 1885-89; Member of Committee on the New Manœuvring Signal Book, 1886-89; A.D.C. to H.M. 890-92; Member of International Signal Committee, 1892-95; an Umpire of Manœuvres, 1894; appointed Com.-in-Chief Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, 895; in Command of Expedition against M'barack and capture of Mwèle, 1895 (medal); of bombardment of Sultan's Palace, Zanzibar, 1896 (1st class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar); and of Benin, 1897 (clasp, K.C.B.); in Command of Channel Squadron, 1898-1901.

Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, who was born at Cranbrook in Kent, went out to New South Wales on completing his education at Eton in 1879, and aspired to represent East Sydney in Parliament. He failed, however, to get elected for that constituency, but subsequently sat in two Parliaments as the representative of Monaro, N. S. Wales. He was appointed Commissioner for Canada by special resolution of the Governor-General (Marquis of Lorne). He was a member of the Council for N. S. Wales Exhibition, and holds the medal for services. Mr. Lucas-Tooth, as he was then, returned to England in 1889 and in 1895 contested the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire in the Conservative interest. He was created a baronet in 1906. Sir Robert is Chairman of the Bank of New South Wales in London.

On Monday evening the visitors were present at an Official Dinner at Government House when there were also present:—

Mr. Gray Scott, Dr. Keyt, Commander and Mrs. Pike, Mr. F. Hazeland, Mr. and Mrs. Brewin, Captain Smith, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Ede, Mr. Babington, Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro, Captain Almeida, (Portuguese Cruiser *Vasco da Gama*) Colonel Dumbleton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dennys Major and Mrs. Dann.

After the dinner the visitors proceeded by the night boat to Canton and spent yesterday sight-seeing; they were to return by last night's steamer and continue their voyage to-day in the *Yawata Maru* to Japan.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, April 14th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Ah Yut Po brought an action against Tin Yin Wong Kee firm for $600 for wrongful dismissal. Mr. Davidson, from the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Otto Kong Sing representing the defendant.

The case for plaintiff was that he had been engaged by defendants as manager for a restaurant at 81 Station Street Yaumati, at a salary of $600 per year. The employment commenced in December last and plaintiff was only two months in defendants' service when he was dismissed without notice or justification. The claim of $600 was for wages he would have earned if he had completed his term of service.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned until Thursday.

Thursday, April 15th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION,

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE.)

TRIAL OF ISSUE.

The trial of an issue, arising out of the action by Ho Sze against the Tak Li Lung firm, Leu Hing, and Lai Chi Chi, was commenced in which the plaintiff was Ho Sze and the defendant Lai Chi Chin. The question to be decided was whether the woman describing herself as Yuen A Choy was the same as Ho Sze. Mr. F. Dixon, from the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for Yuen A Choy, and Mr. Hett, of Messrs Brutton and Hett, appeared for Lai Chi Chin.

Mr. Dixon explained that this was an issue ordered to be tried in the action in which Ho Sze was the plaintiff and the Tak Li Lung firm, Leu Hing Pong and Lai Chi Chin were defendants. The action was decided in favour of Lai Chi Chin who caused the plaintiff Ho Sze to be arrested in execution, but as a matter of fact he arrested the woman for whom Mr. Dixon was appearing. His Lordship ordered the issue to be tried as to whether Yuen A Choy is the same person as Ho Sze. He submitted that the onus was upon his friend to justify what he had done in having issued execution against Yuen A Choy.

Mr. Hett submitted that the onus was upon the other side. He argued that the money having been paid into court he could claim it if no evidence was adduced by the other side.

His Lordship—But you are defendant.

Mr. Hett said that for the purposes of this action he was plaintiff. If the woman they had arrested objected she must show that the execution was wrongfully issued. Mr. Hett suggested that the plaintiff should go in the box and declare she had been arrested, because they might have a twin sister substituted. Proceeding he said that the original actions were frauds of the most daring kind which were exposed in the Full Court. They were quite capable of producing twin sisters.

His Lordship—Not if they haven't got them.

Mr. Hett added that there were not twin books in the original actions but they made them. About forty actions were instituted against the Tak Li Lung firm and Lai Chi Chin by widows or ladies who lived in the Tak Li Lung house. One was taken as a test case and Mr. Justice Wise said he was not altogether satisfied, but he must give judgment against the firm.

His Lordship—What was the action for?

Mr. Hett—For promissory notes. All the ladies, he continued, came up with promissory notes and said they had lent money to the Tak Li Lung, firm which at that time was in a state of dissolution. Two or three of the plaintiffs were his concubines and amahs living in Lai Chi Chin's house. Leu Hing Pong engineered the whole fraud. He was a contractor who had done some work for Lai Chi Chin and ascertained that the latter was a rich man. On finding that that the Tak Li Lung firm was in low water he devised this wonderful scheme of preparing promissory notes and handing them round to the different women. Then the action was commenced alleging that Lai Chi Chin was a partner, and in the end judgment was given in the 40 actions with costs for plaintiffs. Subsequently by a lucky chance they discovered the man who wrote the books and they applied for a re-hearing. One case was heard *de novo* before the Full Court and it was proved that many entries in the books were untrue. There was a full exposé of the whole swindle, how the twin set of books were obtained, and how several of the 40 ladies had been engaged rubbing the new books with tobacco ash to make them look old. Eventually the Full Court gave judgment for defendant with costs. The fraud was cleverly engineered and might have been successful if they had not got hold of the man who wrote the books. It was very probable that the lady who called herself Ho Sze was not Ho Sze.

Mr. Dixon—The point is did she give evidence as Ho Sze.

His Lordship—Whatever her name is?

Mr Dixon—Yes.

Mr. Hett It is possible she is the lady and it is quite posibe she may be able to prove that she is not. Having in view the fact that these cases were proved to be a swindle I would ask that unnecessary difficulties should not be placed in our way. It is possible a twin sister would be produced—I feel sure there will be something in the end—and if your Lordship can possibly do it you ought to make the other side begin.

His Lordship held that the onus was upon Mr. Hett.

Ng Yuen Ha, wife of Lai Chi Chin, stated that she knew the woman in court as Ho Sze and was surprised to hear her say at the hearing of the case that she was Yuen A Choy.

Mr. Dixon then produced another woman and informed the Court that she was Ho Sze.

Mrs. Violet Chan declared that she knew the woman calling herself Yuen A Choy as Ho Sze

Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, spoke to having cross examined the woman in question at the hearing She called herself Ho Sze.

Mr. Dixon said the woman he produced as Ho Sze was the plaintiff in several actions commenced against the Tak Li Lung firm, and he would call Mr d'Almada, whom she instructed, and several clerks to prove that she was Ho Sze.

Evidence was called in support of Mr. Dixon's statement, Yuen A Choy stating that when she was arrested she asked the bailiff to take her to the office of Mr. d'Almada where she would be identified as Yuen A Choy and not as Ho Sze.

His Lordship said the testimony on both sides was of a very high quality and he had difficulty in weighing the evidence. On the whole he found for Yuen A Choy with costs.

Mr. Hett intimated that he wished to appeal on the point of law which he had raised that the onus of proof was on the other side.

His Lorship granted a stay of execution. He made an order that the money be paid out unless steps be taken with a view to appealing within a week.

MISSION TO SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

It is not perhaps generally known that the erection of an Institute for Seamen had been contemplated for a considerable time, but the project made little or no headway until the public meeting held in March of last year at which it was announced that Mr Mody had generously offered to donate $35,000 towards the cost of the institute. The enthusiasm and interest aroused in the scheme at that meeting did not evaporate with the conclusion of the meeting. Rather they have been well sustained, and it is pleasant to learn that the funds have grown very materially since then. The committee have bought a site at a cost of $37,800 and the building is estimated to cost about $53,000, the total amounting to $90,000. The greater part of the money, including Mr. Mody's gift, has been received, and it is now proposed that the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, to be performed by H. E. the Governor, should take place on Wednesday, April 28th. The site is on the Praya East, about 200 yards east of Arsenal Street.

LOCAL SPORT.

V.R.C. SPORTS.

The twelfth annual athletic meeting promoted by the senior sporting organisation of the Colony took place on Saturday at the Happy Valley. The weather was all that could be desired and there was a large attendance, which included many ladies. The pleasure of the spectators was much enhanced by the selections played during the afternoon by the Rajputs Band under the leadership of Bandmaster Coke. The exhibition of sport was on the whole good, though it was perhaps to be regretted that the runner Andrews frightened off competitors in the flat races. The meeting was under the management of the following officials:

Patrons—H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.V.O., His Excellency Major General Broadwood, C.B., Commodore Lyon, R.N., and the Hon. Mr F. H. May, C.M.G. Judges:—Messrs W. Armstrong, W. A. Crake, T. E. Pearce, C. B. Franklin, A. McKirdy. J. Rodger, M. A. A. Souza, A. Humphreys, and Dr C. Forsyth. Referee:—Mr G. A. Caldwell. Handicappers:—Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N., Mr A. McKirdy, Dr F. H. Kew, and Mr H.L. O. Garrett. Clerks of the Course:—Mr L. E. Lammert, Mr M. McIver and Mr C.E. Libeand. Starters:—Mr A. R. Sutherland and Mr E. M. Hazeland. Time-keepers:—Mr T. Meek and Mr A. N. Kemp. Hon. Treasurer:—Mr S. A. Seth. Hon. Secretary:—Mr F. Lammert.

The Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club tender their thanks to the following who have kindly presented prizes:—The Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, the Hongkong A.A.A., the Lusitano Recreation Club, the Taikoo Club, the China Sugar Refinery Staff, Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr Robert Shewan, Mr E. Shellim, Mr W. A. Crake, Mr C. E. Warren, Dr F. H. Kew, the Dragon. Co, Cycle Wang Hing and Ah Ling and Co.; also all those who have contributed to the Sports Fund.

The results are appended:

LONG JUMP—1, J. J. Crowley; 2, F. G. Carroll; Distance 19ft. 3in.

HIGH JUMP—1, P. Linton, 5ft. 5in.; 2, A. C. Leith.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE HANDICAP—1, P. C. Fenwick, scr.; 2, J. F. Castro, 1yd. Time—12 3/5.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE—Challenge Cup presented by Dr F. H. Kew, to be won three years before becoming the property of a competitor—1, F. G. Carroll; 2, P. C. Fenwick. Won by a yard. Time—10 1-5.

BOYS RACE 100 YARDS HANDICAP.—1, Alves; 2, Lopes.

TEAM RACE, 220 YARDS—1, H K.A.A.A. (J. J. Crowley, F. G. Carroll, A. E. Coombes, and P. Linton); 2, Lusitano R.C. (J. F. Castro, F. H. Hyndman, D. A. Soares, and F. L. Da Rosa).

GIRLS RACE, 80 YARDS HANDICAP—1, Ettie Stanfield; 2, Rosa Stanfield.

BICYCLE RACE, TWO MILES, HANDICAP—1, J. MacRae, 25 yards; 2, A. H. Carroll, 125 yards; 3, E. E. Moyling, 125 yards. Time—6.m 11secs. This proved a very exciting race, Carroll making the pace until the last lap. Forbes fell at the start and dropped out. MacRae rode easily in second position, shooting ahead in the last lap and winning easily.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE, TEN FLIGHTS—1, P. Linton, penalised two and half yards; 2, M. McIntyre; 3, H. W. Peterson.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE, open—1, Read, Buffs; 2, Marsh, Buffs; 3, S. Taylor. Time—2m. 15 1/5 sec.

GIRLS RACE 100 YARDS HANDICAP, open to girls between ages of 10 and 15 1, P. Almada; 2, E. Summers; 3, J. Stokes.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE, CHALLENGE CUP. presented by Mr. H. N. Mody, to be won three years before becoming the property of a competitor.—1, A. W. Andrews, Buffs. Time. 51/4-5. Although there were ten entries for this race, Andrews appeared alone at the starting point and covered the distance for time. He made a particularly creditable performance, the previous best time for this race being 56 2/5 secs whereas the world's record is 49 1/5.

BICYCLE RACE, THREE MILES, HANDICAP—1, J. Forbes, scr.; 2, J. MacRae, 50 yards. The winners kept close together at the tail of the bunch and when entering the second and last lap Forbes took the lead with MacRae in close attendance. On the last round he increased his lead and won by several lengths. Time—9m 32. sec.

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE.—1, A. E. Combes, scr. In the final Coombes and J. F. Castro ran a dead heat, but Castro afterwards allowed Combes a walk over.

TUG-OF-WAR—83rd. Coy. R.G.A., beat H. Coy. of the Buffs after three exciting pulls.

BOYS RACE, 440 YARDS—1, D. A. Almada; 2, J. Wray.

HALE MILE FLAT RACE—1, A. W. Andrews; Time—2m. 6 2/5s. In this Andrews was accompanied by four others at the start in order to make a race. Of these Ellis was the only one to cover the distance, but Andrews had an easy victory.

SACK RACE—1, Pte. Marsh, Buffs.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP—1, D. MacRae 120 yards; 2, J. Forbes. 120 yards. Time—4m. 50 4/5 secs. A good race between first and second men, Ellis the scratch man finding the handicap too severe to make a good show.

CONSOLATION RACE 120 YARDS -1, D. Soares.

At the close the prizes were presented by Mrs Forsyth.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB SPORTS.

In beautiful weather, the annual sports meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club was held on the race course at Happy Valley on Monday, the ground being kindly lent by the Hongkong Jockey Club for the occasion. The large attendance included his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, Consul and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, and a number of officers from the Portuguese gunboats in port. A large committee regulated the sports, and it was the hearty co-operation of members as much as the attendance and the weather conditions that made the meeting the success it was. There was a large number of entries in nearly every event, and some good racing was witnessed during the day. The Rajput band, under Bandmaster Coke, discoursed music during the afternoon. The events were kept well up to time, and the large programme was carried through without a hitch. The tug-of-war for Portuguese sailors caused considerable excitement; likewise the two bicycle races, both of which were keenly contested. In the open events, the absence of Lance-Corporal Andrews of the Buffs gave others an opportunity. Andrews had the misfortune to dislocate his collar bone through an accidental fall down the stairs of Murray Barracks, otherwise, it was almost certain that he should have carried off every event in which he was permitted to enter.

The members of committee are:—

President—Mr. J. J. Leiria; Vice-President—Mr A. G. da Rocha; Hon. Secretary—Mr P. M. Remedios; Hon. Treasurer—Mr A. V. Barros; Judges—Mr Leo. d'Almada e Castro, Mr J. C Barretto, Mr A. D. Barretto, Mr D. P. J. Lopes, Mr J. D. Osmund, Mr C. M. P. Remedios, Mr P. da Roza and Mr M. E. da Silva; Referee—Mr C. M. C. V. Ribeiro; Handicappers—Mr C. M. S. Alves, Mr A. V. Barros, Mr A. J. C. V. Ribeiro, Mr A. G. da Rocha and Mr F. L. da Roza Starters—Mr. A. E. S. Alves and Mr. J. M. V. Remedios: Time-keepers—Mr. C. M. S; Alves and Mr. J. O. Remedios; Clerks of the Course—Mr. J. M. Britto and Mr. C. F. Franco; Committee—Mr. J. A. S. Alves, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. F. F. Barretto, Mr. H. J. M. Carvalho, Mr. C. M. Castro, Mr. B. M. Cunha, Mr. E. J. Figueiredo, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. A. F. Osmund, Mr. S. Pinna, Mr. J. A. C. V. Ribeiro, Mr. I. Rocha, Mr. F. M. Roza Pereira, Mr. J. T. Silva and Mr. A. M. L. Soares; Working Committee—Mr. F. X Britto, Mr. J. R. Campos, Mr. L. G. Cordeiro, Mr. M. V. Leon, Mr. A. A. Lopes, Mr. Alfredo Remedios, Mr. E. M. O. Remedios, Mr. H. M. V. Remedios Mr. F. A. C. V. Ribeiro, Mr. R. C. Silva, Mr. J. M. Victor and Mr. P. Yvanovich.

Results of the different events follow:—

BOYS' RACE, 220 YARDS, (Handicap).—Boys from 10 to 15 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. A. G. da Rocha. Second prize presented by Mr. J. T. da Silva.

J. Pereira, 20 yds, 1; G. Roza, 30 yds., 2.

BICYCLE RACE, 1 MILE, (Handicap).—First prize presented by Mr. A. M. L. Soares. Second prize presented by the Club Venatorio.

C. M. Sequeira, 80 yds, 1; F. M. G. Ozorio, 150 yds. 2. Time—3 min. 5 secs.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE, (Challenge Cup).—Presented by Club Lusitano. To be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. First prize presented by the Members of the Sociedade Philarmonica. Second prize presented by Messrs. Graca & Co.

J. F. Castro, 1; D. A. Soares, 2. Time—23-2/5 secs.

GIRLS RACE, 100 YARDS, (Handicap). For Girls under 10 years of age. Post Entries. (Confined to Children of Subscribers). First prize presented by "A Sporstman." Second prize presented by the Lusitano Recreation Club. Third prize presented by Mr. O. F. Ribeiro.

G. Pinna, 1; M. E. Loureiro, 2; A. Silva, 3.

THREE-LEGGED RACE, 100 YARDS—First prize presented by Messrs. J. C. dos Remedios & Co. Second prize presented.

J. F. Castro and F. A. Barradas. 1: H. M. M. Remedios and A. J. C. V. Ribeiro, 2.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE, (Handicap)—First prize presented by the Members of the Catholic Union. Second prize presented by Messrs. Jorge & Co.

F. B. da Silva, 1; F. H. Hyndman, 2. Time—12 4/5 secs.

BICYCLE RACE, 2 MILES, (Handicap).—First and second prizes presented by members of the Club Lusitano.

F. J. Brown, 350 yds. 1; C. M. Sequeira, 2. Time 6 min. 14 secs.

HALF-A-MILE FLAT RACE.—(Open to European Sailors, Soldiers and Police. Three prizes.

Keep (Buffs), 1; Reed (Buffs,) 2; Chester (Buffs), 3. Time—2 min. 7 secs.

BOYS'S RACE, 120 YARDS. (Handicap)—For Boys under 10 years of age. Post Entries. (Confined to children of Subscribers). First and osecond prizes presented by the Lusitano Recreation Club.

F. Loureiro, 1; H. Lopes, 2; E. Rozario, 3.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (Championship).—Open to all *bonâ fide* Amateurs in the Colony, under Rules of the A. A. A. First and second prizes presented by Lusitano Recreation Club.

P. C. Fenwick, 1; A. Coombs, 2. Time—23 2-5 secs.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE—Confined to Sailors of Portuguese men-of-war *Vasco da Gama* and *Patria*. Three prizes.

E. H. Hyndman, 1; P. A. Yvanovich, 2. Time—64 secs.

SACK RACE 50 YARDS—First prize presented by Mr. L. M. Alvares, Second prize presented by Mr. J. Bernardo.

A. V. Barros, 1; P. A. Yvanovich, 2.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE—(Handicap). First prize presented by Mr. J. J Leiria. Second prize presented by Messrs. Noronha & Co.

L. G. Cordeiro, 1; C. M. C. Ribeira, 2. Time—55 secs.

TUG-OF-WAR for Portuguese Sailors. 10 men from the Cruiser *Vasco da Gama* versus 10 men from the Gunboat *Patria*. Best of 3 pulls.

This event was won by the *Patria*, the team walking away with the *Vasco da Gama* representatives in two pulls out of three. The second pull lasted 1 min 37 secs.

HURDLE RACE:—A Carvalho, 1; D. A. Soares, 2. Time 21 secs.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE, (Handicap)—Over 30 years. First prize presented by Messrs. Barretto & Co. Second prize presented by Lusitano Recreation Club.

A. E. da Silva, 30 yds., 1; M, Baptista, 2. Time—13 secs.

LADIES NOMINATION—First prize presented by Mr. F. B. da Silva. Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. da Cruz.

F. J. Barretto, nominated by Mrs. Barretto, 1; E. M. Hyndman, Jr.. nominated by Mrs. J. M. Britto, 2.

HEAVYWEIGHT RACE for entrants over 175lb weight 1 0 yards.

A. A. Alves, 182lb, 1; J. D, Osmund, 216lb, 2

HALF-A-MILE FLAT RACE, (Handicap)—First prize presented by Messrs. Cruz, Basto & Co. Second prize presented by Messrs. Vieira & Co.

A. A Baptista, 80 yards, 1; F. B. da Silva. 100 yards 2. Time—2 min. 14 Secs.

TEAM RACE, 220 YARDS.—First and Second prizes presented.

J. F. Castro (Capt.), J. M. Roza Pereira, T. A. Cordeiro, F. J. Barretto, 1.

F. H. Hyndman (Capt.), F. M. Cruz, P. A Yvanovich, J. M. Fonseca, 2.

CONSOLATION RACE 120 YARDS.—Open to all competitors (except those in open events) First prize presented by Mr. J. M. Rocha.

A. H. Carroll, 1.

Mr. A. G. da Rocha, vice-president of the Club, at the conclusion of the sports asked Madam Leiria to present the prizes.

The lady did so, and on conclusion of her task was presented with a pretty bouquet of flowers placed in a handsome silver vase, the present being accompanied by three cheers and a "tiger."

Mr. Leiria, on behalf of his wife, thanked the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Committee of the Club for the handsome bouquet and the still more handsome silver presentation. It was a very pleasant duty to distribute prizes and be presented with a silver souvenir, especially when acknowledgment had to be made by the poor husband, who got nothing. He was sure all had enjoyed the sports immensely; they had seen good racing, and there was no doubt that the best men had come in first (applause). He congratulated the successful competitors and trusted that the less fortunate ones would have better luck next year. There was no doubt that the success of the sports was due to the hard-working vice-president, the energetic secretary, and the committee in general. Thanks were due to Sir Frederick Lugard for his kind patronage to the Jockey Club for the loan of the ground, to Bishop Pozzoni for his patronage, to the officers of the Portuguese gunboats, and to the ladies and gentlemen for their kind attendance. The Consul concluded by wishing prosperity to the Lusitano Recreation Club, and calling for three cheers for the same.

These were accorded, and were followed by cheers for the President, for the ladies, and for officers of the Portuguese gunboats.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

H.K. "B" V. H.K. "A".

"B" TEAM WINS THE SHIELD.

The meeting of the two Hongkong Club rivals during the week end was interesting inasmuch as it was the deciding match for the possession of the shield in the League competition for this season. The teams were favoured with good weather on both days. On Friday "A" team batted first, Anderson being the only batsman to reach double figures. From the commencement there was a regular procession to and from the pavilion. Baird and Sharpin being the successful trundlers throughout the innings. Apparently one of those peculiar "rots" set in which are unaccountable.

The total score for the "A" team was 39. After the tea interval, Elborough and Moore faced the bowling of Fowler and Anderson. Notwithstanding several changes in the bowling the couple compiled the necessary runs before a separation was effected, "B" team thus winning with ten wickets to spare. The match was however continued, "B" compiling 212.

The scores were:—

HONGKONG "A."

D. K. Anderson, c Claxton, b Baird	13
E. C. Oliver, b Baird	0
E. J. Haughton, c Hancock, b Baird	2
A. E. Fowler, c and b Sharpin	5
W. C. D. Turner, c Leith, b Sharpin	7
H. W. Green, b Baird	0
J. Edgell, b Baird	0
F. K. Brownrigg, b Baird	0
W. Waterhouse, c Logan, b Sharpin	2
E. Irving, c and b Baird	9
A. P. Dashwood, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baird	8	0	19	7
Sharpin	7.1	0	19	3

HONGKONG "B"

A. C. Elborough, c Anderson, b Waterhouse	33
S. Moore, b Turner	28
H. D. Sharpin, c Anderson, b Waterhouse	23
A. A. Claxton, run out	22
A. O. Lang, b Waterhouse	12
Capt. Baird, b Waterhouse	20
H. Hancock, c Brownrigg, b Fowler	19
A. C. Leith, c and b Waterhouse	0
T. E. Pearce, c Oliver, b Turner	42
P. Jacks, b Haughton	0
P. Logan, not out	3
Extras	10
Total	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fowler	12	1	62	1
Anderson	2	0	4	0
Haughton	6	2	24	1
Turner	10	1	49	2
Waterhouse	12	3	36	5

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG V. SWATOW.

Hongkong fared better at cricket than at football, beating their Swatow hosts by 16 runs. The match was played on Sunday. Scores:

HONGKONG.

Capt. Balderston, b Sullivan	0
E. B. Reed, c Butcher, b Sullivan	13
A. O. Brawn, b Barker	2
J. Mead, b Barker	8
R. E. O. Bird, c Rigden, b Barker	45
J. Hall, b Harrison	37
W. H. Williams, c Currie, b Harrison	1
F. Bevington, st Deeks, b Harrison	9
Lieut. Weaver, not out	8
H. O. Garnett, c Currie, b Harrison	0
G. Grimble, run out	0
Extras	19
Total	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sullivan	8	0	30	2
Barker	17	1	59	3
Crocker	5	1	17	0
Rigden	3	0	12	0
Butcher	2	0	6	0
Harrison	5	1	11	4

SWATOW.

R. A. Currie, b Bird	0
S. J. Weekes, c Hall, b Bird	20
F. A. Sullivan, b Bird	5
F. C. Butcher, b Bird	43
J. Graham, c Hall, b Reid	8
J. Harrison, c Brawn, b Bird	4
F. Mark, st Balderston, b Reid	6
S. Barker, c Williams, b Reid	8
J. Hance, b Bird	9
T. C. Crocker, c and b Bird	4
W. B. Rigden, not out	7
Extras	12
Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	16	1	59	7
Reid	11	2	35	3
Brawn	5	0	30	0

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

Swatow, 10th April.

This afternoon the residents of Swatow had the pleasure of seeing the local eleven win from Hongkong after a very enjoyable and interesting game, played on the Anglo-Chinese College ground at Kialat The score when the whistle was blown stood at five goals to three in favour of Swatow.

The teams after being photographed took the field as follows: Hongkong—Grimble. Braun and Bird; Weaver, Hall and Bevington; Morrison and Williams; Mead; Garrett and Reid. Swatow—Deeks; Graham and Donaldson Cocker, Barker and Wallace; Greenhill and Rigden; Lane; Reed and Marti.

Swatow, with their usual luck, won the toss and elected to play with the wind but against a glaring sun. The weather was ideal and the ground in the best of order when the Hongkong centre kicked off. Almost immediately the leather was sent out, but Swatow captured it from the throw-in and the forwards keeping well together took it to the visitors' end and had a try at goal. One of the backs was in the line of fire and the ball rebounded, only to be trapped by Greenhill, who drove it into the net, putting Swatow one up. Hongkong now pressed hard and gave the home backs an anxious time for about ten minutes. However, they proved equal to all demands and kept driving the ball well up the field. Afterwards Swatow forwards showed some nice passing and Lane getting the ball close in made no mistake, scoring with a shot which was quite beyond Grimble's reach. Putting the ball in motion again, Hongkong came up with a rush and for a time Deeks' charge was in danger but he saved by smartly fisting out. A hard drive by Mead looked dangerous but Deek was not to be caught napping. Hongkong attacked again, and showed some nice combination, but they had no luck at goal. Following a short spell of even play the visitors made a series of rushes but were repulsed, the backs defending well. The ball now travelled rapidly from end to end and just as Swatow was settling down, half time was called.

After the five minutes reviver Referee Butcher blew the whistle and the teams again lined up. The Swatow men were early aggressive and Rigden catching up a pass beat his opponent and shooting straight into the net placed Swatow another point up. Scarcely three minutes had elapsed before Barker got possession and having his own way, scored a beautiful goal. Hongkong assumed the offensive but the home men cleared well, and following this up with a rush on the visitors' goal, secured a corner which Braun cleared in fine style. Hongkong forwards and halves now came swinging down in fine style, their combination getting them in proximity to Deeks, whom Garrett beat with a swift low shot. Hongkong followed up this success with another attack, and Mead, from a few yards out-shot the second goal. From the kick off Swatow took possession and secured their fifth point, Lane easily putting the ball past Grimble. The visitors obtained the next goal, Mead doing the trick. Hard pressing by both sides followed, and play was fast. Hongkong were working hard, and doing their best to equalise, but the luck was not to be theirs, and time was called with the score standing:—Swatow, 5; Hongkong 3.

Thus ended the best and most enjoyable game of "footer" that Swatow has seen for somtime. All through it was a keen match and I, as a spectator, think the better team won. Perhaps they had a slice of luck, while Hongkong had extremely hard lines on several occasions in not scoring. Hongkong forwards were excellent, the halves fair, the backs shaky, but the goalkeeper superb. The Swatow forwards were splendid, the halves were all right, the backs were very good, and the goalkeeper was marvellous.

"MUGGINS."

LADIES RIFLE SHOOTING.

The results of the opening shoot on Wednesday in connection with the annual meeting of the Ladies Recreation Club are appended:—

Name.	75 Yards cratch Score.	Order of Merit	75 Yards Handicap. Score,	H.C.P	Total.	Order of Merit;
Miss Hooper	27		26	3	29	
Miss Wilkinson	20		21	—	21	
Mrs. Bayard	21		22	8	30	
Mrs. Rissland	31	1st	29	3	32	3rd
Mrs. Scott Harston	21		17	6	23	
Mrs. Murray	23		23	10	33	1st
Miss Nicholson	22		23	4	27	
Miss F. Hoffmann	28	2nd	24	4	28	
Mrs. Worthington	23		27	3	30	
Mrs. Shellim	25		25	Scr.	25	
Mrs. Gompertz	24		23	3	26	
Mrs. Ormiston	24		24	5	29	
Miss M. Lourieiro	22		27	Scr.	27	
Miss Seth	28	3rd	26	3	29	
Miss Chapman	25		27	4	31	
Mrs. Bailey	24		29	3	32	2nd
Miss Rowe	27		22	5	27	
Mrs. Chapman			19	12	31	
Mrs. Wakeman			14	11	25	

In the olden days a superior man took Jade as a symbol of virtue; suave and gentle in appearance, it symbolizes charity of heart; close-grained and firm, it symbolize wisdom; sharp without doing in jury, duty to one's neighbour; hanging down as it weighed, decorum; when struck, it yields a clear and prolonged note which gradually dies away, symbolizing music; its flaws do not obscure its beauties, nor do its beauties obscure its flaws, symbolizing loyalty; there is an air of confiding trust emanating from it, which symbolizes truth; it is like a bright rainbow symbolizing heaven; among insignia of office it holds the place symbolizing excellence, and beneath the sky there is no one who does not value it—symbol of the True Path.—*From The sayings of Confucius.*

ALLEGED LARCENY AS A BAILEE.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Tuesday Dora Jackson, of 41 Des Vœux Road Central, prosecuted Morris Bon on the charge of larceny as a bailee of $500. The complainant, it appears, laid a complaint at the Central Police Station in which she stated that she gave the defendant the sum of $500 to buy a draft, and to send it somewhere for her. As he did not return, she proceeded to make enquiries and eventually found that he had left by the French mail steamer for Saigon. On arrival of the steamer at Saigon the defendant was arrested and brought back to Hongkong. Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant, and the hearing of the case was adjourned.

The hearing of the case in which Morris Bon was charged with the larceny of $500 as a bailee concluded before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Thursday.

Dora Jackson, who resides at 51, Des Voeux Road Central, deposed to giving defendant $500 on the 30th of last month. She asked him to get a draft for her, but he did not return. The money had since been refunded by defendant's friends, and she did not wish to proceed with the case.

His Worship—The return of the money is not sufficient reason for it to be withdrawn.

Inspector Hanson—The other witness has left the Colony The only evidence we have now is the uncorroborated statement of the complainant.

His Worship—The money has been returned by some one. Did the defendant make a statement?

Inspector Hanson—He said, "I deny the charge."

His Worship (to complainant)—There was nothing said as to when he would bring back the draft?—No.

Did he tell you he was leaving the Colony?—No.

His Worship (to defendant)—Do you wish to make a statement?—No.

You realise, I suppose, that as the case stands at present there is enough evidence to convict you?—I leave the case in your worship's hands.

In reply to his worship, Inspector Hanson said nothing was known about the defendant.

His worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to two months' hard labour. In fixing that sentence he had taken into account in defendant's favour the fact that the money had been returned.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

WHO WENT IN SEARCH OF A CHARACTER.

The Chinese prisoner who escaped from a European constable at Shaukiwan last month has again been apprehended, and the story of his arrest, escape and re-arrest was told to Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy on Wednesday. The prisoner, by name Chu Sam, boarded a tramcar near the terminus at Shaukiwan on the morning of March 14th. He took a seat in the second class compartment, but as soon as the tram was in motion changed to first class where, apparently, he knew that the conductor kept his books and cash in a box under the rear seat. While the conductor was collecting the fares from the third class passengers, the defendant endeavoured to break open the box containing the cash box, but was seen by the conductor through the car window. The conductor immediately transferred himself to the first class, and as the prisoner stood up, demanded his fare. The accused attempted to jump off the car, but the conductor seized him and with the assistance of Sergeant Chinnery, R.G.A., who was on the car at the time, took the man to Quarry Bay where he was handed over to a European constable.

On the following day the defendant was charged before Mr. J.R. Wood at the Magistracy, and was remanded in police custody because he stated that he wished to call his late master to give him a good character. That afternoon the defendant was taken back to Shaukiwan by Constable Rutledge. After alighting from the car the constable was accosted by an officer, who wished to be directed to one of the forts. While pointing the way to the officer, the prisoner struck the constable a blow on the wrist, freed himself, ran up by the Shaukiwan slaughter-house towards Stanley Road, and made good his escape. Until a few days ago the prisoner enjoyed his freedom, but from information received, Inspector Collett despatched a Chinese detective to West Point, and the defendant was apprehended in an opium divan in Queen's Road. When arrested he was found to have two and a half mace of prepared opium in his possession.

He appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on charges of assaulting the police and being in unlawful possession of opium. He admitted that he attempted to escape, but stated that he thought the other magistrate had discharged him, and that the constable had no right to be taking him to Shaukiwan.

His Worship recorded a conviction on each charge, but deferred sentence until Mr. Wood had dealt with him on the previous charge of being a rogue and a vagabond.

The prisoner who escaped from a European constable at Shaukiwan recently was again placed in the dock at the Magistracy on pril 15. Mr. J. R. Wood first took his seat on the bench to deal with the defendant for attempting to steal money, the property of the Electric Tramway Co.

His Worship—Are you the man who escaped from the police?

Prisoner—Yes.

His Worship—Have you anything to say?

Prisoner—The other day I heard your Worship tell the constable to take me away. I thought I was discharged.

His Worship—I convict you, and sentence you to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland succeeded Mr. Wood on the bench to pass sentence in the charges on which he had previously convicted. On the charge of assaulting the constable he sentenced the defendant to imprisonment with hard labour for six weeks, and six hours' exposure in the stocks. On the second charge of contravening the Opium Ordinance he imposed a fine of $8 with an alternative of fourteen days' hard labour. He further ordered that the two sentences be consecutive with the sentence in the other case, and instructed Inspector Collett to have the prisoner banished on completion of his sentence, as he was a desperate character.

A SMART CAPTURE.

A coolie from Canton appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy oh April 12 on a charge of robbery. Between two and five o'clock on Sunday morning the defendant gained admittance to the residence of a student at 390, Queen's Road West, by climbing up a rainwater pipe. He departed with clothing and money to the value of $24, and the student must have reported his loss shortly afterwards, for by six o'clock the defendant was arrested at Yaumati with most of the stolen property in his possession. His capture was probably brought about by his appreciation of fine clothes, for his appearance in a silk jacket and minus boots aroused the suspicions of a Yaumati detective, and the man was arrested. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' exposure in the stocks.

In reply to a letter by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce respecting the loss of free port status by Vladivostock and other Russian ports in East Asia, the Board of Trade stated they understood that when the new law comes into force those articles which are to be dutiable will be subject to the conventional rate of duty if they are the produce or manufacture of any country (including the British Dominions) which is entitled to most-favoured nation treatment in Russia, and that this treatment will be irrespective of the nationality of the carrying vessel So far as the Board are aware, no change in the treatment of British vessels in the ports of the Russian Far East will result from the operation of the new law.

SUPPLYING A PRISONER WITH FOOD.

An Indian warder employed in Victoria Jail was place before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Thursday on a charge of conveying, or attempting to convey pork to a prisoner contrary to the jail regulations.

Mr. R. H. A. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Jail, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Messrs. Brutton & Hett) appeared for the defendant.

Prisoner No. 343 said be was undergoing a sentence of five years for robbery. On the night of the 11th instant the defendant threw two pieces of pork into his cell, and he threw them out. Defendant said No. 191 told him to give prisoner the pork. Witness reported the occurrence to the principal warder.

Mr. Gardiner said he did not think the section under which the case had been brought covered the charge

His Worship—It appears to cover it.

Mr. Gardiner—I submit it does not. The pork is not alleged to have been brought in or taken out by the prisoner.

His Worship—It may have been; we cannot tell yet.

In cross-examination, prisoner said he had been in jail between ten and twenty months He knew prisoner 191, but was not on good terms with him, and did not know why he should send him pork. He did not eat pork in jail because he could not get it.

Was this pork bad, that you wouldn't eat it?—I don't know whether it was bad or not I didn't want it.

That same evening, didn't the defendant caution you from speaking in your cell?—No.

Didn't you think the defendant was doing you a good turn in giving you a piece of pork?—He intended to tell the principal warder to search my cell, with the object of getting me put on water and rice.

Is there any reason why he should try to get you into trouble?—This Indian is a tender hearted man; because he was asked to bring something to me he did it.

Is it possible to pass pork from one cell to another?—It can be done.

I suppose the reason you didn't accept the pork so kindly sent by No. 191 was because you thought he was not a friend of yours?—That is so.

Re-exmamined—About fourteen days' ago 191 was taken from your party for having tobacco and a belt in his possession?—Yes.

The case was adjourned.

RAILWAYS IN SIAM.

PROPOSED SAIGON LINE ENCOUNTERS MUCH OPPOSITION.

News of Siamese railway schemes to tap inland Indo-China and to attract it to Bangkok have aroused alarm in the Colony. The countries to be reached are Laos and Cambodia, under French rule, which lie so far inland that the current of trade sets in to Bangkok rather than to Saigon. To mend matters, the building of a railway from Saigon to Combodia and Laos has been proposed more than once, but nothing has come of it. The strongest argument for the proposed line is that it would draw the trade of Cambodia and Southern Siam to Saigon. All this traffic now goes to Bangkok which alone profits by the trade carried on.

While the Saigon railway enterprise thus hangs fire, a rival Siamese scheme to connect Bangkok with Cambodia and Laos by rail is finding favour at the Siamese capital. The British and German merchants, who profit by the Cambodian trade, are actively, so it is said agitating for the Siamese scheme. A Tonkin paper urges the French Government to frustrate the Siamese railway scheme, and to carry out at once the proposed Saigon railroad. The interests of Saigon demand it urgently. Of the British and German prompters of the Siamese line, the Germans are more dreaded. German traders and dealers flock into Indo-China and stiffly hold their own in business. In Tonkin, Laos and Cochin-China, German wares abound, and, under the noses of French merchants, Germans monopolise a big slice of the trade.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Report of the Board of Directors of this Company states:—

Gentlemen,—Your Directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying Statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1909.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account is $161,702.92; after deducting Directors' fees ($3,000) there remains a sum of $158,702.92 available for appropriation, and your Directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent.:— Say $1.00 per share on 60.000 share	$60,000.00
To pay a bonus of 2 per cent.:—Say 20 cents per share on 60,000 shares	12,000.00
To write of plant account for depreciation	66,382.15
To write off Property Account for depreciation	11,043.99
To pay a bonus to staff	4,081.30
To carry forward to next account	5,195.48
	$158,702.92

Directors.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and E. G. Barrett retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and J. Cox Edwards (the latter in place of Mr. C. W. May who is absent from the Colony), Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and J. Cox Edwards offer them selves for re-election.

J. W. C. Bonnar,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1909.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1909.

LIABILITIES.

Capital:—60,000 shares each $10 paid up		$600,000.00
Sundry creditors		7,122.50
Dividends unclaimed		6,793.29
Suspense account		1,744.89
Balance of profit and loss account		161,702.92
		$ 777,363 60

ASSETS.

Plant, cost of, as per last account	$483,308.60	
Less amount provided for depreciation	58,308.60	
	$ 425,000.00	
Cost of plant, since added	71,382.15	
		$496,382.15
Property, cost of land and buildings as per last account	$123,612.10	
Less amount provided for depreciation	13,612,10	
	$ 110,000.00	
Cost of buildings since added	1,043.99	
		111,043.99
Installation material, stock of		45,368.24
Stores and coal, stock of		14,396.52
Tools, &c., stock of		1,719,30
Furniture, cost of, as per last account	$620.00	
Cost of furniture, since added	57.00	
		677.00
Insurance, value of portions unexpired of policies		4,500.00
Sundry debtors		28,007.74
Cash with agents		23,139.13
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		55,129.53
		$ 777,363.60

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To agency and office expenses	$8,000.00
To rent and taxes	3,937.86
To insurance	2,978.50
To auditors' fees	200.00
To bad debts	787.64
To amount carried to profit and loss account	152,381.49
	$ 168,285.49

Cr.

By net profit on working	$167,799.45
By scrip and transfer fees	16.00
By interest	470.04
	$ 168,285.49

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To account available for appropriation	$161,702.92
	$161,702.92

Cr.

By account of undivided profit, as per last account	9,321,43
By balance of working account brought down	152,381.49
	$ 161,702.92

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA FLOUR MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

The fourteenth general meeting of shareholders of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Shanghai, was held last week at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Walter Scharff and Co., No. 33B. Nanking Road. There were present Messrs. A. McLeod (presiding), H. J. Such and Walter Scharff (directors), R. Kupsch, A. E. Charlton, John Watson, A. S. Wilson (Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale), I. Brook, G. A. Schneider and Chang Yuen-ching, representing 1,710 shares.

The Chairman in the course of his address said: turning to the accounts you will see that The loss incurred on the year's operations amounts to Tls. 28,964.47. to which we propose to add: Depreciation on Machinery, Mill stores and Furniture Tls. 5,937 83; General Manager's Commission, Directors' and Auditor's Fees, Tls. 9,700, making a gross total of Tls. 44,602,30. To meet this deficiency it is proposed to transfer the Reserve Fund of Tls 50,000 to Profit and Loss account which with the balance brought forward from last year, Tls, 5,994.70, and forfeited dividends Tls. 827, shews an amount of Tls. 56,821. 70 at credit of Profit and Loss account; and deducting from this the sum of Tls. 44,602.30 as above, leaves a balance of Tls. 12,219.40 to be carried forward to credit of new account. You will notice in our Balance sheet the amount of Tls. 152,230.27 against Sundry Creditors which includes our overdraft with our bankers, but this is practically covered by our stocks in hand on 31st December 1st, valued at Tls. 142,39796, of which more than half has since been sold and paid for, and although the the mill at the present time is working only for twelve hours a day there are good prospects of business improving in the near future, warranting regular 24 hours run per diem.

YUNNAN AND THE YANGTSE.

CONSTRUCTION OF FRENCH RAILWAY UP RED RIVER VALLEY.

In his book Yunnan, the Link between India and the Yangtse, Major Davies writes:—

The French colony of Tonkin lies in a much better position than Burma for communication with Yunnanfu and with the eastern part of the province. Not only is the distance shorter, but the country is easier for a railway. A line has now been constructed from Haiphong, the seaport of Tonkin, up the Red River valley to Laokai, on the frontier of Yunnán, and this railway is now being carried on to Yunnanfu. The line originally surveyed left the Red River at Hsinkai, which lies above Laokai, passed through the treaty port of Mengtzu, and followed the main road from there to Kuanyi on the Chuchiang. Its further progress northward was here stopped by a high range, so the survey was carried westward up the Chuchiang, passing through Hsiohsien and Hsinhsingchou to Kunyangchou, and from there round the east side of the lake to Yunnanfu. Later surveys have, however, discovered a new route, which has superseded that originally adopted. The new route leaves the river at Laokai, following up the Nanhsiho or Namti and passing a few miles of Mengtzu. From here it keeps to the east of the old survey; passing through Amichou; thence following up the Peitaiho to Yilianghsien and so westward to Yunnanfu.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE BURIAL GROUNDS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It struck me as rather strange that Mr. Lau Chu Pak in his speech on the cemetery question at the Sanitary Board should have complained of the barren appearance of Chinese cemeteries. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Lau's acquaintance, but I recollect that a little while ago he was prominently identified with a movement to build, I think, a temple to Confucius in Hongkong, and I assume therefore that he is a devout disciple of the great sage.

Until I made some acquaintance with the philosophy of Confucius it had always appeared to me strange that a people, who so religiously worship their ancestors as the Chinese do, should be content to allow their cemeteries not only in Hongkong but everywhere else apparently, to look so barren, so untidy and so neglected. But happening one day to be reading a translation of the sayings of Confucius, I came across what I took to be the explanation of this seeming indifference to the appearance of the Chinese cemeteries. I have turned to that page again, and it may be interesting to your readers generally if I quote this saying of Confucius:—

> "Places of burial should not be made to resemble pleasure gardens. Rather they should be brought into harmony with those who weep and mourn. It was in this light that the ancients regarded them. To feast in luxurious apartments of the dead is an insult to the memory. More suited is some rugged height unfitted for the plough, where the pure and simple homage of the heart can be substituted for these vain frivolities."

Is it not, therefore, quite in consonance with Chinese ideas that Chinese cemeteries should be as barren and desolate as they are? Or are they ceasing to believe in the philosophy of Confucius? Mr. Lau, I notice, said he voiced the feelings of the large community he represents.—Yours etc.

OMEGA.

THE COLONIAL PURSE.

Not much comfort is to be derived from a study of the statement prepared by the Colonial Treasurer of Hongkong showing the total recepts and expenditure in the year 1908 published in the *Gazette*. Without going into details we may note that the receipts under the eight heads show a total of $6,104,207, which falls below the amount estimated by $123,682. But this is not all. Payments, too, exceed the amount estimated by $1,750,946, so that it will be seen that 1908 has not been a particularly bright financial year. Licences and internal revenue not otherwise specified are responsible for a large decease in the revenue expected, being $31,761 less than estimated, but the real explanation of the deficit is that land sales have only realised $69,358 against $300,000 expected. A deficiency of $230,641 is not easily made up. The majority of the heads of expenditure are larger than anticipated, the largest being under the heading of miscellaneous, which has absorbed $169,420 more than estimated, while the Public Works recurrent have cost $74,836 more than expected, and the military expenditure is $64,229 in excess of that contemplated. The financial position may not be as bad as it looks, but it needs some explanation to make us feel optimistic over it.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, March 16th.

EXHIBITION OF FAR EASTERN PICTURES.

At the galleries of the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street this week there has been a very attractive exhibition of the Far Eastern pictures by Mr. T. Hodgson Liddell. There are eighty-four of these pictures in water colours, varying in size, but all possessing remarkable merit. They represent twelve months hard work in the East, and the artist has every reason to be proud of the quality of this large output in that time.

I had a little chat with Mr. Hodgson Liddell in the galleries and asked him whether he proposed to return to the East. He was not quite decided on that point, but spoke with pleasure of his tour of the main points of interest in China, and the friends he met in Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking and elsewhere.

In describing his exhibition he speaks of the atmospheric and climatic variations in the enormous territory of China. "The prevailing skies in Southern China are what I might call 'mackerel', but with a very strong white light; while in Northern China, in the Gulf of Pechili, and around Peking there is much intense blue and clear, sharp atmosphere. The landscape near the Treaty Ports, best known to foreigners, is usually flat and monotonous, but inland it is very beautiful. In my choice of subjects I was guided by a desire to convey, if possible, to those at home a pictorial idea of the most notable places in China; and therefore I was obliged to be somewhat topographical. I could with greater ease have found many artistically beautiful subjects, but they would not, to my mind, in a first exhibition at any rate have sufficiently conveyed a true sense of pictorial China.

"The Chinese, though an insensely artistic nation, are not accustomed to artists working among them from nature, and therefore I could not be surprised that when I arrived at a place and proceeded to fix my easel, I was viewed with some suspicion as well as with wonder, but their good sense quickly showed them what I was trying to do, and they then assisted me as far as they understood how; nevertheless, I had often to work under very difficult circumstances and I am afraid that my picture, in some cases, suffered in consequence.

"In Hongkong the outstanding feature, and that which affected me most, was the grandeur of the towering Peak and the lovely Harbour.

"In Shanghai, I restricted myself to the native City, full of dirt and artistic beauty, and, though within three minutes of the greatest foreign settlement in China, as Chinese as any place I have seen.

"In my landscapes of the West Lake, Hangchow, I have endeavoured to show the purely sylvan beauty of the country, as also in the pictures of the Tahu and places north of Soochow. An old Chinese proverb says: There is Heaven above, and Soochow and Hangchow below. At Hangchow, in the month of June, I suffered, perhaps, most from the extreme heat, and the temperature averaging 95 in the shade it can be imagined that spending ten or eleven hours daily with only the shelter of a sketching umbrella, was trying.

"In Northern China my work was to a large extent restricted to Peking and the immediate neighbourhood. In the time at my disposal I felt that there I could get more of interest to the general public than by cutting up my time in visiting many places. My first intention was to proceed to Jehol with a view of painting the Imperial Palace, which was visited by Lord Macartney's mission; I therefore applied through our Legation for a passport and a special permit to allow me to work within the precincts of the Palace. The passport was granted but the permit absolutely refused; I would not therefore undertake this long journey.

"Peking, is perhaps, more familiar now-a-days to foreigners generally than any other part of China, and justly so, for it is not only essentially Chinese and full of historic interest, but extremely beautiful. The Temple of Heaven is planned and laid out on a large and generous scale, situated within a beautiful Park, where are bred the black cattle used for sacrifices. Here I was again governed by the desire to convey some notion of the buildings and methods of worship and in the Lama Temple I tried to suggest the gorgeous reds and yellows one sees there.

"With the failure to receive permission to go to Jehol, I was given to understand that any further attempt on my part to get within the Imperial Palaces would be practically hopeless, but my first failure did not deter me from further efforts in that direction and after many weeks of waiting, trying, and arguing, I was ultimately successful owing to the generous help of the British Minister and other members of the Legation, and the kindly aid of a Chinese gentleman who was instrumental in placing specimens of my work before the Grand Council, and thereby enabling them to approach the Throne with a complete knowledge of what I wished to do. By virtue of an Edict, dated 24th October, 1908, issued by the the Empress Grand Dowager, I was given permission to enter the Summer Palace, where rooms, attendants, food and all I could wish for were found for me, and I received the greatest kindness from the Mandarins and other officials who were delegated to attend on me during my stay there.

"But it was very late in the year, the cold weather had begun, as it does there, very suddenly, and although I had brilliant sunshine there was a bitter wind, and at times I had great difficulty in keeping my brush at work.

"With the finish of my drawings at the Palace it only remained for me to complete a replica of my main picture of the Palace for the Empress Grand Dowager, upon which I was engaged at the time of her death.

"I must consider myself exceptionally favoured in obtaining admission to this place, which in its beauty is almost fairylike, especially now that for probably a space of fifteen years, during the minority of the young Emperor, the Palace will be closed."

The exhibition has been visited by numbers of old China hands and those who are or are to be concerned in British interests officially in the Far East.

While I was there I noticed the ex-Councillor of the British Legation in Pekin, Mr. Luck, accompanied by his successor Mr. W. G. Max-Müller, M.V.O., who is shortly to go East after a period as Secretary of the British Legation in Christiania. Mrs. Müller was also of the party.

It is well to know that many of the pictures were labelled "sold," several of them being of Hongkong. There was a choice view of Hongkong from Kowloon that was so marked, as well as "Chow-time, Hongkong," a view of Lotus Island, West Lake, Hangchow, the Old Tea House in the native city of Shanghai, a view of the British Church at Canton, another of the a *Likin* station at Canton, and a very pretty view of Hongkong on a smaller scale, more delicate and clearer in atmosphere. In all there were twelve views of Hongkong.

From an artistic point of view I believe the experts fixed upon the large and brightly coloured representation of the Sacrificial Altar of the Temple of Heaven, Peking, as the *chef d'oeuvre*, but the exhibition afforded examples of many different effects of shade and light and colouring, and for a delicate treatment of a subject I was greatly attracted to a small picture showing the West Lake, Hangchow, with Dr. Main's pagoda in the distance.

The pictures of the Pai Lau in the Lama Temple, the Pavilion of the late Empress Grand Dowager in the Summer Palace, the open air worship at the Lama Temple, Peking, the marble junk on the lake of the Summer Palace and the Grand Pai Lau, of the Summer Palace, are each admirable in their several ways, and parties visiting the exhibition usually spent considerable time in front of the excellent picture of the Summer Palace on a duplicate of which Mr. Hodgson Liddell was engaged for the Empress Grand Dowager when she died. Some of the works dealt with the more unusual subjects of Chinese life,—as a widow's monument at Bingoo, a choice study in greens and yellows, an itinerant blacksmith at work under a willow tree, an hotel sign at Shanhaikwan, pearl fishing boats near Canton, and cormorant fishing at Wong Dong. All these exhibits were most interesting and instructive to the visitor ignorant of China, and as for those who have answered the call of the East, they could be heard recalling with infinite satisfaction their experiences as they were brought to mind by this extremely comprehensive and admirable collection of pictures.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Mr. George Macartney, C.I.E., for twenty years British representative in Kashgar, whose lecture to the China Society I recently sent you, lectured this week to the Central Asian Society at their rooms in Albemarle Street, with Lord Ronaldshay in the chair. As in the previous lecture he found much to praise in the Chinese officials. "The guiding principles of the Chinese administrators are those of tolerance; control of the mass by winning over the gentry; personal responsibility on the part of the officials for all breaches of the peace in their jurisdiction, and prestige founded on the preservation in its fulness of Chinese individually in an alien environment." The Chinese rule at present satisfied the natives of Turkestan, but there were already vague rumblings of an awakening movement among them that would have to be reckoned with in the future. Dr. A. M. Stein, the well known traveller, also spoke in praise of the Chinese rule.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY LOAN.

The news of negociations for a German loan for the Hankow-Canton Railway has caused a considerable amount of irritation here and in Paris, and in America there is great interest over this international struggle for financial influence in Chinese undertakings.

The excellent messags sent home during the week by the *Times* correspondent in Peking as to the methods of Chinese construction have vastly amused the general reader, but they have not given much fun to the investor in Chinese railway securities. Market is extremely chary of handling Chinese stock nowadays, and several men hitherto interested in such enterprises have assured me they will operate no more in that quarter till something more substantial than the exaggerated claims of the Chinese promoters are offered as security. Nothing less than efficient financial control and the nomination of European engineers to superintend the work, with real authority, will satisfy British investors for the future. Still, there is a feeling among some of the shrewdest men of business here that these set-backs to British enterprise are but temporary, and the Chinese will be compelled by circumstances ere long to abandon their self-sufficient attitude, and again call for European help in engineering and financial control. The ultimate issue of the present duel of financial syndicates is being watched with remarkable interest, but Germany is so extremely anxious just now to get foreign footing in all branches of enterprise that it is probable the loan will be carried through in spite of previous official Chinese pledges to British financiers.

LORD CREWE'S PROMISE TO HONGKONG.

The announcement that Lord Crewe will ask Parliament for a substantial contribution to reduce the deficit caused in Hongkong by the opium restrictions, is not meeting with unanimous approval, as you may have anticipated. It is another thorn in the boot of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who this year seems to have to find money for all sorts of odd things, most of them far less reasonable than this. But Hongkong is a long way off, and you are not electors of any M.P. in the House of Commons; so there is likely to be heard a good deal of girding at the contribution.

The *Globe*, in a not altogether unfriendly editorial, says: "In other words the British taxpayer is to be mulcted because virtue, or what we call virtue, is enforced on the Chinese. We are in some doubt whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer will welcome the prospect of still further increasing his deficit by sending solid cash to make up the deficiency of Hongkong; and he may quite possibly be prepared to let the question of paying in England for stopping the opium traffic abroad, wait for a year or so, especially in such an unobtrusive place as the Chinese quarter of our most easterly possession."

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

The Lord Mayor has called an important meeting for the promotion of the missionary scheme for medical training and other educational work in China on Christian lines. The

Mansion House will be the scene of it and the Lord Mayor will be in the Chair. Mrs. Archibald Little and others are hard at work in the papers stirring up interest and there is to be a most influential platform. Mr. R. S. Gundry meanwhile is busy too, urging the men of light and leading behind this movement to switch their enthusiasm in the direction of the Hongkong University scheme.

The Chinese Minister is down among those supporting the Mansion House meeting, but that may, of course, merely be for diplomatic reasons. I have my doubts about the real desire of Chinese officialdom in Europe for educational institutions run by Western bodies, such as the one behind this plan.

Among those who will speak or signify their support to the meeting will be Sir Robert Hart (the chairman of the Committee) the Bishop of London, Mr. Whitelaw Reid (American Ambassador) Lord Strathcona (of Canadian fame) the Bishop of Ripon, Alderman Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Rev. J. Campbell Morgan (President of the Shanghai Conference, 1907), Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (President of the Weslayan Methodist Conference), Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice), Lord Armitstead, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Reay, the Lord Mayor of Bristol, Sir John Kennaway, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir Robert Perks, Sir John Pound, Sir Albert Spicer, Vice-Chancellor Warren of Oxford University, Vice-Chancellor Mason of Cambridge University, Sir William Turner, Principal of Edinburgh University, Vice-Chancellor Sir Donald Macalister of Glasgow University, Dr. Alexander Maclaren of Manchester, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, Mr. C. S. Addis (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Sir Percy Bunting, Sir Robert Douglas, Rev. Dr. Hanson, Rev. George Owen, Rev. Dr. Horton, Canon Masterman, Rev. F. B. Meyer, Canon Robinson, Sir Alexander Simpson, Rev. F. S. Webster, Sir Mackworth Young, Messrs Byron Brenan, Marshall Broomhall, A. Fowell Buxton, George Cadbury, John Cory (Cardiff) W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., R. W. Essex, M.P., T. R. Ferens, M.P., J. S. Fry, George Jamieson, William Keswick, M.P., Robert Laidlaw, M.P., Samuel Hope Morley, E. R. P. Moon, H. Pike Pease, M.P., A. Rolland Rainy, M.P., and Colonel Robert Williams, M.P.

MINING IN KOREA.

The *Korea Daily News* says that in the mining world things seem to be looking up. The principal mine on the American concession is reported to be looking better than ever and great hopes are entertained of a bumper year. The last report from the Suan Mine is extremely encouraging and shareholders anticipate good returns as soon as the stamps are in operation, which will probably be about the end of this year. Arrangements are also being made to exploit the alluvial deposits on the Chiksan concession, which is now under the control of British capitalists. On the two copper concession (Italian and American) work will probably be commenced early in May, as the respective engineers in charge, with their staffs, are due here next month. A number of graphite mines are being operated in various parts of the country, principally in the north-east; but although quantity is there, the average quality is not quite up to the best standard. This however will probably mend itself as the mining operations are carried deeper. In short, the outlook is distinctly favourable; and if the expectations are realised, will be of incalculable advantage to Korea. When one realises the amount of money that is expended by mining syndicates or companies in the country they happen to be operating, this is obvious. If the expectations of the mining engineers in charge of the American and European mining concessions are realised, some thousands of Korean labourers will be employed. The men are willing to work and will work, and they are reported by those who have experience of other races to be among the best miners in the world.

Signor Brambilla, the newly-appointed First Secretary to the Italian Legation in Peking is a passenger by the next German mail steamer.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 17th.

The Lord Mayor (Sir G. Wyatt Truscott) presided yesterday at a very influential meeting held to demonstrate sympathy with the medical missionary movement in China and the efforts which a committee in England are making to collect £100,000, with which to assist the movement. It has been pointed out that the Committee aim at helping existing institutions and not to disturb or interfere with them. It is proposed to establish in four important centres union medical training colleges in which Chinese students may be trained for medicine and surgery; to provide training and theological institutions for Chinese teachers and pastors on the same basis of denominational unity as the medical colleges, and to translate and publish the best Western literature for these institutions, and help the existing Christian literature and tract societies now at work in China. The gathering included all that is influential in British Society without respect to denominational or political divisions. The Lord Mayor was supported by a distinguished "platform," chief among whom may be mentioned Sir Robert Hart (Chairman of the Committee) Lord Kinnaird, Lord Armitstead, the Chinese minister, the American Ambassador (Mr. Whitelaw Reid), Sir Percy Bunting, Rev. Dr. Horton, Rev. Dr. J. Campbell Gibson, of Swatow, (Chairman of the Shanghai Conference at Shanghai, 1907), Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, (President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference) Mr. Robert Barclay (the well-known London banker), Sir Thomas Jackson and Mr. C. S. Addis (of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and many others. The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote a letter of apology for non-attendance, expressing his entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Lord Strathcona (of Canadian fame) and the Bishop of London are among London's victims to the cold weather, and under medical orders could not be present.

The Lord Mayor warmly welcomed the gathering to the Mansion House. He pointed out that the Committee did not seek to establish any new and disturbing institution; they sought to extend the good work that was already being carried on, under which the course of awakening China was being influenced by the Western spirit. They had heard a good deal about the awakening of China, and they knew there was just now a spirit of restless inquiry among the Chinese nation, who had a splendid past to contemplate, and a future with such possiblities as to give promise of most important developments. One of the great desires of the Chinese was to be instructed in Western medical and surgical knowledge, coupled with a thirst for the best Western literature. In this the committee, whose aims that meeting was gathered to support, could afford invaluable assistance if the British nation came to their help and gave of their best. Let it be understood that they desired to respect the great aspiration of the Chinese, "China for the Chinese." As an indication of the sympathy of the Chinese Government they welcomed the presence of the Chinese Minister.

The resolution reading as follows was submitted by Sir Robert Hart, who had avery cordial reception:—

"That this meeting, in view of the extraordinary opportunities which now present themselves in China, and realising the importance and urgency of the obligations which are imposed upon the Christian nations of the West, is of opinion that a national response should be made to this demand on the part of China for a larger share of Western enlightenment and a fuller knowledge of the resources of our Christian civilisation."

He started by contrasting the cause they were met to support with those of relief schemes for famine, pestilence and plague, for which London, with the Mansion House for its centre, was famous in philanthropic effort. They now aimed at assisting four hundred millions of people to take the right pathway, now that they were on the move. This was a cause worthy of the sympathy of an intelligent public, a civilised Power and a Christian people For thousands of years the Chinese had lived contentedly and peacefully, following one doctrine consistently, but times had changed. They were facing the future and looking elsewhere for wisdom, without deserting their teachings of the past. For centuries the country had been tranquil and Confucian teaching had been their guiding mainstay; a guide which had given them a civilisation which in its life of peace, had left them helpless in case of questions which international light settled, but a civilisation of a useful, practical and even superior kind for domestic use, of which they had a right to be, and were proud. But under the change of conditions China had had to cast about for some alternative method of passing through the duties of a country, both as a people and as a Government, and the decision that had been come to was to learn all that the West had to teach and to acquire the ability to do all that the West could do. The Chinese Emergency Committee wanted to combine moral teaching with scientific teaching and to offer to them those influences which Christain civilisation could give to help them through the years, and to shape their future. Opportunity, like time, had to be seized by the forelock as it rushed past or it was lost. To-day was the opportunity, the day when the West could help the East. Let the West hold out her hands in a friendly way to assist with that guidance and support, the West alone could give. Other Powers than England were awake to the opportunity to do something. Germany was considering the establishment of a first-class University in the province of Shantung. France, he heard, was thinking of introducing a similar kind of institution in Tientsin, and several of the American colleges had established branches or sent out specially equipped men to various parts of China. In the British colony of Hongkong it had recently been proposed to establish a University, the details of which were not yet finally settled, but which they all wished would have a prosperous future. There was no need for any of these works to conflict with each other, and indeed, the better others did their work, the more the views of the promoters of the meeting would be carried out, while on the contrary hand, the better the British scheme was carried out, the greater would be the aid received by the other agencies already there.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, after it had been seconded by Dr. J. Campbell Gibson, who spoke as a missionary of over thirty years standing. In China they had fifty different bodies for the propagation of the gospel but they were united and all preached the same gospel, so that the people were not perplexed. As a result they had a Christian community of about a million, of which some 200,000 were communicants. The Chinese Minister would bear him out when he said that Christian Chinese were well respected and made good citizens, than whom none were more loyal to the Imperial throne. The time had come for the work to be carried on a wider scale. He denied that they had been inefficient in the past, but new opportunities demanded greater efforts. Also he denied that medical missions were simply used as a means to entice the Chinese to be preached to, on the pretence of healing them. The medical missions were instituted for healing, which was the best method of expressing the teachings of Christianity. He emphasised the words in the resolution "extraordinary opportunities". Till a short time ago the people of China had been living in the style of two thousand years past. Then in about two years they had rushed through two centuries. There were great elements in the Chinese character that admitted of such a change and made the future prospect for the Chinese of exceeding interest and importance. For instance, the Chinese government to stamp out opium was one of the most extraordinary instances of courage any government had shown, and was worthy of all respect and continuous encouragement. Moreover they had instituted schools and their great difficulty was the supply of teachers. To meet their needs they were sending students all over the world, and the world should recognise the importance of the enterprise and receive the students not as aliens, but as friends worthy of all assistance. It was important, however, to try and give them education in their own country, thus avoiding the

the dangers young men were likely to encounter when sent out into the world.

The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett moved "That the proposals of the China Emergency Committee as set forth in the appeal now submitted to this meeting are deserving of the earnest consideration of statesmen and citizens of whatever part or shade of opinion, and that the fund which it is hoped to raise for the carrying out of these objects, should receive the generous support of all who are interested in the peaceful development of China, and the welfare of the world at large." The work, he said should be supported "as an act of national reparation, long due to China, for the intolerable crime of the opium traffic."

Mr. Robert Barclay seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The American Ambassador also alluded to the opium traffic. He said the first thing a diplomat was taught was to mind his own business so that, if that had been an ordinary meeting, he would not have been present. But when he saw the movement supported by the Chinese Minister and such an old, distinguished, and faithful servant of China as Sir Robert Hart it proved that China welcomed educational reforms. Such a matter inevitably brought up the kindred problem of opium. For the greater part of the history of America the United States had been neither producers of opium nor sellers, carriers, nor consumers of it. Their one relation to it was the Treaty with China in 1881 in which they outlawed the business and made it a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for an American citizen to engage in the opium trade in any way in China. Since then the acquisition of the Phillipines had brought the problem to their own doors. They therefore approached the great Powers and particularly Great Britain and China, in relation to it, with a view to arranging things on a commonsense basis, so as to bring about a gradual limitation of production. When on behalf of the American government he approached the British Foreign Office, he knew he was dealing with one of the greatest opium producing Powers in the world, with a scheme for destroying its market. It would cost America nothing at all. It might cost Great Britain from three and a half to four million pounds or more in direct Indian revenue every year, besides deranging an industry over vast stretches of country and causing other indirect losses, which he was not sufficient of an Indian financier to calculate or even to comprehend. In other words he felt he was unpleasantly like those philanthropists who were always most industrious and eager in trying to do the world good by putting their hands into somebody else's pockets. (Laughter) He therefore had great pleasure in attending that meeting and expressing his high respect, appreciation, and admiration for the way the proposal was promptly met. The Foreign Office only wanted one thing made certain—that the shortage in the Chinese supply of opium made by a reduction of Indian exports would not immediately be filled up by an increased Chinese production. He believed the Chinese Minister would agree with him when he said the Chinese Government was more anxious than anyone else to reduce the domestic production at least as rapidly as the importation, and to bring the trade as near extinction as possible within a few years. This educational movement must be an enormous aid to this end. The recent Shanghai Conference which had just adjourned after reaching a valuable agreement on a number of important points, should also powerfully contribute. But the biggest impulse was that given by the high principle and prompt and disinterested action of the British government. It put into a reality the movement when it met the Chinese wish by a reduction of 3,600 chests in the amount of Bengal opium sold in 1907-8, at a loss to the Indian government in revenue of over half a million pounds, and ordered a corresponding reduction in the size of the crop for the ensuing year. "Now he who actually starts a reform, and at his own cost" concluded the Ambassador "does a higher work than he who merely exhorts somebody else to start it; and so, in this matter and at this time, we must cheerfully recognise that the names of Great Britain and China lead all the rest."

Votes of thanks to the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE COMPANY DIRECTORS ARRESTED.

Tokyo, April 12th.

Four directors of the Japan Sugar Company were arrested yesterday at the instance of the shareholders.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT OSAKA.

Tokyo, April 12th.

An explosion of scrap-iron shells at Osaka has had disastrous results to property in the immediate neighbourhood, and fifty people were killed or injured.

THE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL SENSATION.

Tokyo, April 13th.

The action of the authorities in arresting the directors of the Japan Sugar Company and impounding documents is being widely endorsed by the press which comments on the British Ambassador's and other British shareholders' alleged representation to the Premier as to the necessity for the legal and social punishment of the defaulters in order to maintain Japanese credit. The press, while criticising the action of the foreign ambassador, hopes the law will be vindicated and the foreign investors re-assured.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINA'S NAVY.

Peking, April 12th.

The Grand Council propose to adopt the following measures for the organisation of the Navy:—(1) To order the Viceroys and Governors of different provinces to raise special fund; (2) to temporarily increase the land tax; (3) to increase the taxes on tobacco, wine, sugar, and the house tax, which would be devoted to the maintenance of the Navy; (4), to invite subscriptions by offering rewards of official ranks; (5) to float a national loan from the Chinese merchants abroad; (6), to subsidise the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company so as to utilise their ships in case of emergency; (7) to despatch gunboats and cruisers to protect the fishing boats.

THE NEXT CARNIVAL AT MANILA.

The following Board of Directors of the next Carnival were elected at a meeting held at Manila last week: Messrs. W. Cameron Forbes, president; J. C. Mehan, Felix M. Roxas, G. A. O'Reilly, Colonel Gonzalez Bingham, E. C. McCullough, Daniel Earnshaw Carlos de las Heras, A. G. Stenhen, J. W. Haussermann.

The Carnival of 1910, it was decided, will be held during Chinese New Year's week.

Many changes of programme are recommended in a report submitted by Mr. O'Reilly and Colonel McCoy. Among these recommendations are a reduction of the hippodrome performances to three nights during the Carnival and that the concession for confetti be controlled by the association.

Colonel McCoy believes that the gratuitous distribution of a package of confetti to every person entering the gates would tend to keep up popular interest and enthusiasm in the big fiesta and his suggestion was received with favour.

Vice Governor Forbes, interviewed by a *Cablenews* representative, said that the new board of directors would meet within a few days, but that he did not know if a new director general would be selected at that meeting or not. It was the consensus of opinion of the board, however, that the industrial part of the exposition for next year would be the special feature, and that every effort would be made to encourage the provinces to take special pains to send good exhibits to Manila. Mr. Forbes also stated that the finances of the Association had been so arranged that all bills would be settled within the next month, and that, although there was at present a cash deficit, the assets of the Association, as represented by its guaranteed bonds and the buildings and other property in its possession, would enable the directors to start the work for next year's big show in a proper manner.

JAPAN'S NAVIGATION SUBSIDY.

At the meeting of the committee of the Japanese Lower House on March 19, when the new navigation subsidy contracts were discussed, the Vice-Minister of Communications replying to questions of the members, stated in substance as follows:—

Although the termini of the Seattle and Tacoma lines would appear to be too near to each other, the establishment of a line to the latter place has been deemed advisable on account of the connexions which it will furnish with the new Chicago-Milwaukee Railway. This railway was constructed to develop regions heretofore unopened, and the value of establishing relations with this hopeful territory requires no extended explanation. The Seattle line will of course be continued as in the past. With reference to the length of the terms of the contracts, the companies should be allowed at least the full extent of the 5-year limit, both as a privilege to enable them to improve their equipment and service with a feeling of security, and as a duty to compel them in the public interest to maintain for a definite period regular transoceanic lines enjoying government aid. Furthermore, it is believed that the vessels employed on these lines should be granted the highest rate of subsidy allowable under the new law, because, if the Government is to take any steps at all to maintain regular services, it should at least take steps adequate to the purpose. Under the old law the rate of subsidy was increased in proportion to both tonnage and speed; under the new one it is regulated in accordance with the speed alone. Hence under the new law there will be a total reduction of more than yen 1,000,000 in subsidies, and therefore to reduce the amount still further by making the rate lower than 50 sen would be inexpedient.

In reply to a question addressed him by Mr. Shoichiro Yoshiue, Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, stated briefly that the aim of the Navigation Subsidy Law was not only to develop commerce but also to make the vessels of the subsidized companies readily available in time of urgent need. Article 11, he said, clearly expresses this intention.

Mr. Uchida, Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, then submitted the following statistics:

TERMS OF SUBSIDY CONTRACTS.

Great Britain, P. O. Company	7 years.
Germany, Nord Deutscher Lloyd ...	15 years.
France, Messageries Maritimes... ...	14 years.
Austria, Lloyd Company	15 years.
Italy, Mail Steamship Company ...	15 years.

VESSELS TO BE EMPLOYED AFTER 1910.

EUROPEAN LINE.

Type.	Tonnage.	Number.	Speed.
Kamo Maru	8,600	6	16 knots
Hitachi Maru ...	6,600	5	15 ,,

Total tonnage 84,600 Number of trips 26. Mileage per trip 25,048.

DEPRECIATED SUBSIDIARY COIN AT SHANGHAI.

The minutes of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce recently published contained a letter from a Public Company complaining of the constant depreciation of the subsidiary coinage that is current in the Settlement and asking if something cannot be done to stop it. The letter said:—

"The following table shows the percentage of losses on small silver and copper coins respectively sustained by this Company for each of the 12 months during which the Company's services have been in operation:—

1908.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
March.....	9.91 %	12.80 %	10.76 %
April	11.27 ,,	14.67 ,,	12.54 ,,
May	12.28 ,,	16.66 ,,	13.95 ,,
June	13.04 ,,	18.70 ,,	15.51 ,,
July	11.99 ,,	21.03 ,,	17.43 ,,
August	12.27 ,,	20.79 ,,	18.14 ,,
September	11.50 ,,	20.97 ,,	18.50 ,,
October	11.76 ,,	20.77 ,,	18.60 ,,
November	10.59 ,,	21.39 ,,	19.13 ,,
December	10 21 ,,	21.83 ,,	19.60 ,,
1909.			
January	7.92 ,,	22.12 ,,	19.78 ,,
February	10.04 ,,	23.53 ,,	21.85 ,,

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.:—

RICE.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. in their latest circular dated Saigon 2nd April, report:—Our last circular was issued on the 5th ultimo and the latest postal advices received since are as follows:—Hongkong 30th ultimo; Yokohama 18th ultimo; Manila 26th ultimo; Java 26th ultimo; Singapore 29th ultimo and London, 5th ultimo.

We quote for May to June.

No. 2 White sifted (*trié*) steam milled round	*
No. 2 White unsifted (*ordinaire*) steam milled (round)	$3.27
5 % Cargo steam milled round	2 92
10 % Cargo steam milled round	2.87
20 % Cargo steam milled round	2.75

* *Prices according to terms and conditions.*

The following is a statement of this year's Exports of White Rice, Cargo Rice and Paddy:—

Destinationn.	Total pcs.
Hongkong	30,004
Manila	7.980
Cebu	10,278
Singapore	12,683
Batavia	18,076
Sourabaya	24,420
Ceylon	306
India	4,062
Reunion	4,470
Madagascar	20
Egypt	10,079
Europe	53,797
Total	176,175
Same period of last year	230,970

HONGKONG, 17th April:—Prices are declining, market being dull.

Saigon, Ordinary	$4.45	to	$4.50
„ Round, Good quality	$4.60	to	4.65
„ Long	$4.65	to	4.70
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	$4.80	to	4.85
„ Garden, „ No. 1	$4.55	to	4.60
„ White,	$4.70	to	4.75
„ Fine Cargo	$5.95	to	5.00

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, April 15th—Since the 1st ulto. the movements in the various Opium markets have been as follows:—

	Malwa.	*Patna.*	*Benares.*	*Persian*
Stocks on the 1st April, 1909	3,832½	2,891	626	899
Apr. 2nd Imports per *Japan*	—	215	25	—
„ 10th „ „ *C. Apcar*	—	240	50	—
„ 14th „ „ *Namsang*	—	360	50	—
	3,832½	3,706	751	899
Less Exports to Shanghai	—	291	165	—
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight	126	638	140	22
Estimated Stocks this day	3,706½	2,777	446	877

Bengal.—After declining to about $900. an improvement set in owing to news from Shanghai of a rise in native Opium and a fair business has been put through. Closing quotations are $945. for Patna and $960/66. for Benares.

Malwa.—There has been a small demand chiefly for old $1,070/85. according to quality.

Persian.—Quiet at $1,020.

HONGKONG, April, 16th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	$1,070/1,080	per picul.
Malwa Old	$1,090/1,100	do.
Malwa Older	$1,110/1,140	do.
Malwa Very Old	$1,150/1,185	do.
Persian Fine Quality	$1,020/1,050	do.
Persian Extra Fine	$850/900	do.
Patna New	$950	per chest.
Patna Old	$970	do.
Benares New	$975	do.
Benares Old	$—	do.

JAPANESE MARKETS.

IMPORTS.

The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade in its fortnightly circular dated the 30th ult. says:—Cotton Yarns.—During the interval a small business has been transacted. Cotton Piece Goods.—Only a few deals have been put through in "Whites," and other lines are very quiet at present. Woollen and Woollen Mixtures.—This being still the "off" season there is nothing to report. Textiles Generally.—All markets continue in a dull condition, though deliveries of Spring goods of woollen and woollen mixtures are more satisfactory. Raw Cotton. The market remains quiet. Some transactions are reported to have taken place in Indian Cotton, especially broach and tinnies. Rice.—Business is inactive and the market is weak. Local stocks are working off slowly, and quotations are nominally unchanged. Metals.—On account of being booked up for several months in advance, buyers are holding off, especially in view of the weak tendency of the home market. Window Glass.—Trade continues dull. Kerosene Oil.—Arrivals and deliveries for the second half of March show Standard Oil Co., arrival 106,000 cases; deliveries 7,160 cases. Rising sun petroleum Co., arrivals, nil; deliveries 2,800 units. Sugar.—A few transactions for arrival have taken place in Hongkong refined. The market generally is quiet. Flour.—Prices are a little firmer, with some enquiry for standard imported brands, but with the high quotations ruling in America business is at present impossible. Wheat.—Prices are very firm and likely to remain so until the new crop is marketed.

YARN.

HONGKONG—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 16th April states:—Towards the close of last mail the market lapsed into state of quietude from which it was undisturbed until the latter part of the fortnight, when telegraphic advices were received from Bombay of a sharp advance in Cotton. Dealers, who were up till then, keeping entirely aloof, now entered the market, and about 7,000 bales of desireable spinnings changed hands at an advance of $1 to $3 per bale, and were it not for the increased firmness of importers, a much larger business would have been effected. Most of the buying has been purely speculative, as at the moment there is nothing doing in the country, but considering the depletion of stocks in first hand, the outlook warrants the action of the dealers for with a change of weather for the better, the usual Spring demand should not be far off. The question of supplies appears to be giving dealers some concern as beyond their late contract goods very little is coming forward for sale, and they must shortly find it necessary to place further orders. Meanwhile business is at a stand-still, but the market closes strong and prospects ahead are encouraging. Sales of the interval aggregate 6,787 bales, arrivals amount to 8,820 bales unsold stock estimated at 7,000 and uncleared stock in second hand about 20,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—No business is reported. Japanese Yarn:—Continue neglected. Raw Cotton:—Higher prices ruling in India have checked importations and what little cotton is coming forward is passed on to Kobe where there is a better market for the article. In China kinds a small parcel of 50 bales Shanghai has been reported sold at $29½. Stocks 200 bales. Quotations are Indian $24 to 28 and China $26 to 30. Exchange on India has continued steady closes to-day at Rs. 131 for T/T, and Rs. 131½ for Post. On Shanghai 74⅜ and on Japan 85. The undernoted buiness in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 7th instant, viz:—Indian:—Very quiet throughout, only some 1,200 bales changing hands at unchanged prices. Dealers although full of country orders, are keeping entirely aloof hoping to buy at cheaper prices later on. Estimated unsold and uncleared stock about 42,000 bales. Japanese:—Continue in good request at advancing prices in sympathy with the home markets. Values of No 16s are higher, but No. 20s are unchanged. Total sales about 3,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 103¾ to 111 for No. 16s and Tls 108 to 118 for No. 20s. Local:—A small sale of 300 bales No. 16s. at Tls. 89½ is reported for May-June delivery. The Mills having sold their available output for the next 3 or 4 months, are now endeavouring to operate further ahead and some contracts have been entered into.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Weekly Report, dated Shanghai, March 31st, 1909 state:—With the exception of Newchwang, Chefoo and Tsingtao, inquiry from all the dependencies has been very quiet, though cargo has continued to move from stock in fair quantity. From Newchwang, a certain amount of encouragement has been given to buyers owing to the fact that the arrival of the shipments sent up to that market for the opening of the season, has elicited a demand for further supplies, resulting in the purchase during the week by dealers for that market of about 4,000 bales American Drills and Sheetings, 1,000 bales Bombay Yarn and 500 bales English Jeans, and a few small lines of other goods. Hankow still continues to buy practically nothing, and business has been further hampered as far as that outlet is concerned by a general strike amongst all the native shop employees, who demand higher wages, the fundamental cause of their complaint being increased living costs owing to the debased value to which the copper currency of the province has fallen. A settlement is expected to be arrived at shortly, but coming on the top of a very indifferent demand, it has caused an easy tone in prices and several of the principal lines of staples are distinctly lower both at auctions and in the few resales reported during the week. It is reported that the low water in the Yangtsze during last month has caused a considerable congestion of cargo at Hankow, but that this is beginning to go forward in quantity now, and the money thus released may therefore before long require to find investment in imports. Grey Shirtings 8¼-lb.—The market continues on the weak side with only a small demand from a few of the River markets. Sales reported are Blue Two Fish at Tls. 3.10, Red Pagoda at Tls. 3.10, Soldier at Tls. 3.00, Red Two Cash at Tls. 2.90, and Blue Two Men at Tls. 2.65. Yuen Fong auction was decidedly weak but prices strengthened up at Ewo to-day. 4-lb. to 7-lb.—A sale of Ship 7-lb. is returned at Tls. 1.95. Auctions steady. 9-lb. to 11-lb.—Business in Hankow is reported to have been interrupted by a strike on the part of the shop employees and consequently only the smaller markets have done any buying. Sales made public are Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 4.27½. Man and Fish at Tls. 4.05, Man Hunting Tiger at Tls. 4.02½ and Red Cock at Tls. 3.80. Auction prices a little easier. 12-lb. 36-in.—Market quiet and easy, two sales only being reported in two Soldiers at Tls. 4.10. and Soldier B.B.B. at Tls. 3.9.0 Auctions down a few candareens. T.-Cloths and Jeans.—Nothing reported in the former but in Jeans the following small sales have been made to Newchwang:—Red Two Cocks at Tls. 3.55, and Beaver Six Lines at Tls. 3.42½ and Tls. 3.05. Prices easier at auctions. White Shirtings.—Some of the smaller Yangtsze markets have been practically the only buyers and the following lines are reported:—Dah Chee at Tls. 4,90, Man and Flag at Tls. 4.70, Prophet at Tls. 4.60, Flower at Tls. 4.40, and Two Horses at Tls. 4.25. Auctions down about 1 mace. Drills and Sheetings.—Newchwang dealers have purchased both staples fairly largely during the week, the bulk, however, being Sheetings; the exact proportion is probably about 500 bales Drills and about 3,000 bales Sheetings. In the former we hear of P.M.C. at Tls. 5.10, Stark Lion 2.85 yds, 3,000 prices at Tls. 5.000 and Massachusetts 2.85 yds. 6,000 pieces at Tls. 4.95, and in the latter Buckshead 2.85 yds. 3,000 pieces at Tls. 4.90, Two Rabbits 2.85 yds. 4,000 pieces at Tls. 4.35, Loray A. 3.00 yds. 8,000 pieces at Tls. 4.80, Abbeville Three Rabbits 3.00 yds. 10.000 pieces at Tls. 4.80, Flying Man 3.00 yds. 2,000 pieces at Tls. 4.70 and Two Horses 3.00 yds at Tls. 4.55. Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The tone of the market is unchanged. Newchwang has picked up some good quality Venetians and one or two other cloths, but nothing of any importance is reported so for. Fast Black Cotton Lastings were steady at auctions. Worsteds and Woollens.—Practically nothing has been done except at the auctions where Spanish Stripes and Camlets were steady. Lastings firm and Long Ells irregular. Cotton.—The market for the local staple keeps steady at the level reached last week, but the feeling is easier as many buyers have withdrawn from the market. Quotations are Tungchow Tls. 22.80, Steam Ginned Tls. 22.20, Four Chop Tls. 22.00, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 21.80, Ningpo Ordinary at Tls. 20.20 and Ningpo Elephant at Tls. 21.60. American cotton in Liverpool has strengthened up to 5.05d. Egyptian remains at 7⅛d. and Bengals at 4 1/16d per lb. Yarn.—The market all round is steady, but rather quieter, Newchwang being the best buyer, especially in Indian and Local Spinnings.

COAL.

HONGKONG, April, 15th—The arrivals of coal since the 2nd inst. amounted to 31,800 tons of Japanese, and 7,300 Hongay. The coal expected is 48,900 tons Japanese, 11,900 tons Australian, 7,800 tons Hongay, 4,000 tons Borneo and 4,200 NorthChina Quotations according to Messrs. Hughes and Hough's circular are as follows:—

Cardiff.....$23.50 ex-godown, nominal.
Australian .....$12.50 ex-godown, nominal.
Yubari Lump...$12.00 Nominal.
Miiki Lump ...$10.50 to 11.00 ex-ship,nominal.
Moji Lump .....$7.75 to $9.50 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened$6.00 to $8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump ...$8.75 to $9.00 ex-ship, steady.
Labuan Lump ...$9.00 ex-ship sellers.

HONGKONG PRICES CURRENT.

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1909.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—			
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	piece	$1.80	—
7 lbs.	„	2.40	—
8.4 lbs.	„	—	—
10 lbs.	„	4.10 to	5.30
White Shirtings—54/56 reed	„	2.50 to	3.50
58/60 „	„	3.60 to	5.90
64/66 „	„	6.05 to	7.10
Fine.....	„	8.00 to	9.10
Book-folds	„	3.10 to	6.10
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	„	0.65 to	1.80
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y ..		1.95 to	2.20
7 lbs. „ „ „		2.25 to	3.35
6 lbs. „ Mexicans„		—	—
7 lbs. „ „ „		2.70 to	3.80
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	„	3.20 to	4.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 13¾ to 14 lbs.	„	4.30 to	5 30
FANCY COTTONS—			
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 6 lbs. piece		1.72 to	5.10
Brocades—Dyed .....yard		0.10 to	0.15
Chinese—Assorted	„	0.07½ to	0.35
Velvets—Black, 22 in., ...	„	0.25 to	0.55
Velveteens—18 in., ...	„	0.23 to	0.28
Handkerchiefs — Imitation Silk per dozen		0.50 to	4.00
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops .....yard		0.70 to	2.00
German, ...	„	2 00	—
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths	„	1.25 to	3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. piece		7.80 to	9.40
Assorted.....	„	7.90 to	9.40
Camlets—Assorted	„	—	—
WHEATEN FLOUR—			
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches Assorted	„	14.00 to	21 00
Orleans—Plain.....	„	9.00 to	12.00
Blankets—8 to 12 ..... lbs.		0.60 to	1.50
RAW COTTON—			
Bombay .....picul		$23.00 to	$28.00
Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca	„	23.00 to	28.50
Shanghai and Japanese...	„	24.00 to	28.00
Tungchow and Ningpo ...	„	24.00 to	28.00
METALS—			
Iron—Nail Rod.....picul			$ 4.10
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)...	„		4.00
Swedish Bar	„		4.15
Small Round Rod	„		4.60
Hoop, ⅛ to 11/2 in., ...	„		5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz., ...	„		9.50
Old Wire Rope.....	„		3 00
Lead—L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ...	„		9.90
Australian	„		10.40
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz. ...	„		39.00
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.,	„		39.00
Elliots, 16/28 oz ...	„		39.00
Tin, ...	„		89·00
Tin-Plates, ...	box		7.60
Steel .....cwt.	case		—
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Quicksilver, ... picul			168.50 —
Window Glass, ...	box		5.60
Kerosene Oil.	case		—
Saltpetre, No. 1 .....picul		$11.00 to	11.80
Do. No. 2 ..... „		10.20 to	10.80
Do. No 3 ..... „		10.00 to	10.10
Dayton, per bag of 50 lbs. .....gross			$2.58
Crown	„		4.00
Brown Bear	„		2.62
Warrior	„		3.50
Choice	„		2.62
White Lily.....	„		2.62
White Fawn	„		2.61
Morjon.....	„		2.61
Cow	„		2.61
Morning Glory	„		2.65
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Sperry's XXX.....	„		3.90
Pioneer.....	„		3.10
Anchor	„		2.65
Charm	„		2.65
Junk.....	„		2.65
Dog	„		2.65
Cash	„		2.65
Duck Lily	„		2.65
Peerless	„		2.60
Blue Ribbon	„		2.66
Reardon	„		2.60
White Rose	„		2.66
Serene Sky	„		2.58
Gluten	„		2.60
Lobston.....	„		2.59
Fairy Peach.....	„		2.58
The Boss	„		2.58
Mewtan Peony	„		2.59

EXPORTS:—

SILK

RAW SILK

Our last report was dated the 11th inst. since when but a trifling business has been put through at prices slightly lower than those last quoted. Qualities of recent arrivals are exceedingly poor.

WASTE SILK

Market unchanged. Arrivals are small and of a poor quality. Settlements from March 11th to March, 24th, 1,400 piculs, total settlements from July 1st to March 24th, 55,100 piculs. Stock on March 25th is estimated at 5,000 piculs, viz.:—Noshi 1,000 piculs; Kibizzo 3,000 piculs. Pierced cocoons sundries 1,200 piculs, total 5,500 piculs. Against last year 16,000 piculs.

HABUTAI.

KANAZAWA.—The market has continued to decline owing to the want of support, and there is every possibility of even a further decline during the coming month. The only enquiry appears to have been confined to 23 inch for Europe. Echizen.—The downward tendency continues, and in symathy therewith the quality of the production has deteriorated. The demand has been very small, and there is nothing of interest to report. Kawamata.—For 20 inch the market is very weak indeed, and prices have considerably relapsed. The only enquiry for this Habutai has been in connection with 36 inch goods.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG 17th April:—There is no market. The prices are the same.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, 31st March—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul
Cowhides, best selected .....Tls.	38.50
Do. seconds ..... „	33.50
Buffalo Hides, best selected ..... „	22.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour..... „	—
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each ..... „	—
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi..... „	8.20
WhiteChinaGrass, Sinshan and/or Chayu „	7.30
Green China Grass, Szechuen ..... „	—
Jute..... „	—
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow ..... „	10.35
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchew and/or Macheng ..... „	—
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu..... „	—
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu..... „	10.00
Animal Tallow ..... „	10.00
Gallnuts, usual shape ..... „	14.80
Gallnuts, plum do. ..... „	17.50
Tobacco, Tingchow ..... „	—
Tobacco, Wongkong ..... „	—
Black Bristles, Riflings ..... „	107.00
Feathers, grey and/or white Wild Duck „	—
Turmeric ..... „	—
Sesamum Seed ..... „	5 10
Sesamum Seed Oil ..... „	—
Wood Oil ..... „	8.70
Tea Oil ..... „	—

Per P. & O. steamer *Sumatra*, sailed on 14th April 1909. For Hamburg—134 bales galangal. For Glasgow:—19 packages P'effects, 1 package ginger. For Manchester:—114 bales waste silk. For Antwerp:—147 bales waste cloth. For Marseilles:—50 bales tea mats. For London:—100 bales waste silk, 750 bales Hemp, 62 bales feathers, 497 rolls mats and matting, 82 bales canes, 40 cases preserves, 125 casks preserve, 10 cases carvedware, 5 cases bristles, 5 cases chinaware, 10 cases vermillion, 6 cases blackwood porcelain &c., 31 packages P'effects.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1909.—Our market has been more active during the past week, and a fairly good investment business has been put through at current rates, the tendency at the close being mostly towards higher values. Speculatively, the features of the period under review have been the sudden advance in Indos and Langkats in Shanghai, quotations locally being to some extent a reflection of those received from the northern port. Sterling exchange hat ruled steady during the interval and closes at 1/8⅞ T.T. with Bar silver at 23 15/16d. The T. T. rate on Shanghai is quoted at 74⅛ and the 3d/sight at 75¼. The Bank's buying rate in Shanghai for 3ds bills on Hongkong is 74⅞.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais have ruled firm with sales and buyers at $920. London has advanced to £87, and Shanghai to $960 at exchange 73. Nationals continue in request at $51 but are without business.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have been booked in a small way locally at $840, and imported from the North at $835, market closing with sellers at the higher rate. China Traders are wanted at $90, and North Chinas at the improved rate of Tls. 105. Cantons have again been booked at $187½ and more shares can be obtained.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled firm with buyers at $320 and no sales reported. Chinas have been booked and can still be disposed of at $104.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos after small sales at $29½ have advanced to $30 at which rate shares are enquired for. Indo-Chinas in the early part of the week sold locally at $61 for the combined preferred and deferred, but latter suddenly jumped to $70 under a strong demand from the North, closing at this figure with buyers. The latest advices by wire from Shanghai quote sales at Tls. 54. China and Manilas after further small sales at $8 have advanced to $10 with sales and further buyers. Douglases can still be placed at $35, but at $36 there are sellers. Shell Transports are wanted at the improved rate of 56/-.

REFINERIES. — China Sugars are quiet with sellers and small sales at $137½. Luzons are unchanged at $17 sellers. In the North Perak Sugars have been sold at Tls. 132.

MINING.—Charbonnages have advanced to $610, and it is probable that a higher rate would lead to business. Raubs have been booked at $8 and close steady. Chinese Engineerings continue firm with buyers in the north at Tls. 18.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet with sales and probable sellers at $80. Kowloon Wharves have sellers at $51 after sales at the rate and at $51½. Shanghai Docks are somewhat easier with sales in the north at Tls. 83. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have ruled erratic with sales at rates varying between Tls. 162½ and Tls. 167½, closing with buyers at Tls. 165. New Amoy Docks continue in request at $9½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS. — Hongkong Lands have been booked at $97, and Kowloon Lands at $30. West Points have been done at $44 and $43, and Humphreys Estates at $8¾. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at $84. Shanghai Lands have been booked in the North at Tls. 117 and there are more shares to be had at the rate.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have advanced to Tls. 116, but are obtainable. Soy Chees are quiet at Tls. 410. Internationals have advanced to Tls. 95, and Loan Kung Mows to Tls. 112. There are sellers of Hongkongs at $9.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bells Asbestos have been booked and are wanted at $10¼. Green Island Cements have been done at $8.80, China Borneos at $11.30, Electrics at $19½, Ropes at $24, and Watsons at $9. Ices continue on offer at $170. In the North there has been a sudden advance in Langkats to Tls. 900 at which rate there are buyers.

MEMOS.—Company Meetings advertised:—Union Insurance Society of Canton Ld. and China Traders Insurance Co. Ld. on the 21st instant. Hongkong Electric Co Ld. on the 24th instant.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra, Ld.	Ps. 200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	$125	$920 sales & buy. £87
National B. of China	£6	$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ..	12/6d.	$10½, sales & buy.
China-Borneo Co.....	$12	$11.30, sales
China Light & P. Co....	$10 $1	$4¾, buyers
China Provident	$10	$9¼, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 50	Tls. 116
Hongkong C. S. Co.	$10	$9 sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 95
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 112
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 410
Dairy Farm Co.....	$6	$14½, buyers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G	$50	$51, sellers
H. & W. Dock	$50	$80
New Amoy Dock ..	$4¼	$9½, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ld	Tls.100	Tls. 83
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 165, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	$25	$11, sellers
G. Island Cement Co	$10	$8.80, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas...	£10	$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	$10	$19½, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co....	$50	$84, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.....	$25	$170, sellers
H.K. Milling Co., Ld...	$100	Nominal
H'kong Rope M. Co....	$10	$24, sales
Insurances—		
Canton	$50	$187½, sales
China Fire	$20	$104, sales
China Traders	$25	$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	$50	$320, buyers
North China	£5	Tls. 105, buyers
Union	$100	$40, sellers
Yangtsze	$60	$217½, buyers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest	$100	$97, sales
Humphrey's Estate	$10	8.75
Kowloon Land & B	$30	$30, sales
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 117
West Point Building	$50	$44, sellers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	Fs. 250	$610, buyers
Raubs	18/10d.	$8
Peak Tramways Co., Ld	$10 $1	$14 $2
Philippine Co., Ld.....	$10	8
Refineries—		
China Sugar	$100	$137½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	$100	$17, sellers
Robinson Piano Co. ...	$50	$59
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila...	$25	$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship	$50	$35, buyers
H., Canton & M. ...	$15	$30, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	£5	$46, buyers 24, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	$56/-, buyers
Star Ferry.....	$10 $5	23½ 15
South China M. Post...	$25	$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.....	$5	$5½, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M & Co...	$10	$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Ld. ...	$7	$2½, buyers
Watkins, Ld.....	$10	$3½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	$10	$9, sales & buyers
Weissmann, Ld.....	$100	$140
United Asbestos	$4 $10	$12½ $230
Union Waterboat Co....	$10	$10¼, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

7th April, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks:—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	$125	$945, buyers
National of China...	£6	$50
Russo-Chinese	R187½ T125	Tls. 175
Insurance:—		
Union Society C'ton	$100	$825, buyers
North-China	£5	Tls. 105, sales
Yangtsze Assocn. ..	$60	$225, buyers
Canton	$50	$195, sales
Hongkong Fire..... .	$50	$337½, sales
China Fire...	$20	$107, sales
Shipping:—		
Indo-China pref. def.		Tls. 45, sales
Shell Trans. & Trading ord. pref.	£1 10	£2.14.6 £9.10.0
S'hai Tug & Lighter ... ord. pref.	T50	Tls. 50½, buyers Tls. 52½, buyers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 48
Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat	T50	Tls. 42½, buyers
Docks & Wharves:—		
S'hai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 84
H. & W. Dock	$50	$91, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 167, sales
H. K'loon W. & G...	$50	$45, sellers
Yangtsze	T100	Tls. 217½
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls 132½, sales
China Refining.....	$100	$112½, buyers
Mining:—		
Raub Australian ...	£1 18/10	$8, buyers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 18 buyers
Lands:—		
S'hai Investment...	T50	Tls. 118, buyers
H'kong Investment	$100	$93
Humphreys' Estate	$10	$10½
Weihaiwei	T25	Tls. 8, buyers
China	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 100, buyers
Cotton:—		
Ewo.....	T50	Tls. 118, sales
International	T75	Tls. 93
Laou Kung Mow...	T100	Tls. 112, buyers
Soy Chee	T500	Tls. 410, sales
Industrial:—		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 116, sales
Major Brothers.....	T50	Tls. 50
Shanghai Ice..... .	T25	Tls. 14
China Flour Mill ...	T50	Tls. 38, sellers
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 40, buyers
Green Is. Cement....	$10	$10, sales
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat.....	Gs.100	Tls. 790, sales &
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco	T20	Tls 147½, buyers
S'hai Waterworks...	£20	Tls. 435, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	100	$80, sellers
A. Butler Cement, Tile Works	50	Tls. 20, sales
Kalumpong Rubber	50	Tls. 100, buyers
S. R'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 165, sellers
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	T10	Tls. 9 50, sellers
Eastern Fibre	$10	.....
Shanghai Electric Construction	£10	£8.7.6, buyers
Miscellaneous:—		
Hall & Holtz.....	$20	$23, buyers
A. Llewellyn	$60	$65
A. S. Watson & Co.	$10	$9¼
Central Ordinary ...	$15	$18, buyers
Central Founders...	$15	$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co. ...	$50	$46, sales
Weeks & Co.	$20	$27, sales
Astor House Hotel	$25	$20¼, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	$50 00	Tls. 90, sellers
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 6
Lane, Crawford & Co.	100	$152½, buyers
Dunning & Co.	50	$50, sales
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 47½, sal & buy
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 63, buyers
China Im. & Ex. Lumber	T100	Tls. 83, sellers
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	$25	$22, sellers
Dallas Horse Repository	T50	Tls. 25
Printing Co.....	T50	Tls. 50

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending April 7th, state:—There has been a fair market for a number of Stocks during the past week, but no very special changes excepting in Wharves, which show an upward tendency. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—Shares were placed early in the week at $930, and the market has hardened and shares are now wanted at $945. The T. T. on London to-day is 2/8⅜. Marine and Fire Insurance.—North-Chinas has been placed at Tls. 105. Yangtszes are steady with buyers at $225. Unions are wanted at $835. Shipping. Indo-Chinas have been placed at Tls. 45 cash and Tls. 46 for June, and are wanted at these rates. Shanghai Tugs have been placed at Tls. 50½ ord. and pref. shares are offering at Tls. 53 with buyers at Tls. 52½. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 85 for cash and later at 84. The quotations remain at 84 nominal for cash and 86 for June nominal. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. A considerable business has been done in these at Tls. 162 cash, 165 June, later at Tls. 160 and 159 cash. On the 5th at Tls. 160 cash, 165/165½ June and on the 6th instant at 165½, 166, and 166½ June. On the 7th at Tls. 166½, 167 and 168. The market closed with sales at Tls. 169 June at which rate there are buyers. Sugars.—Peraks have been placed at Tls. 131 cash and Tls. 135 July. Mining.—No business reported. Chinese Engineering and Mining shares are wanted a Tls. 18½. Land.—Shanghai Lands have been placed at Tls. 118 cash. Anglo-French Lands at Tls. 100. Industrial.—In Cotton Stocks, Soy Chees have been placed at Tls. 400 cash and Tls. 420 June. There are buyers at Tls 410 cash and 425 June. Laou Kung Mows have been placed at Tls. 111 cash Tls. 113, Tls. 113½, and Tls. 113½ June. Ewos have been placed at Tls. 120 June and are wanted at that rate, and for cash at Tls. 118. International Cottons have been placed at Tls. 97 June and later at Tls. 95. The market for cash is 93 nominal. Shanghai Gas shares have been placed at Tls. 115 and 116. The market close with buyers at the later rate. Tebong Tapioca and Rubber shares have been placed at Tls. 10 June Kalumpongs at Tls. 90/100/101. Senawangs are offering at Tls. 165. Maatschappij &c. in Langkats. A considerable business has been done in this stock at steady rates, opening with business at Tls. 802½/800 for June. On the 5th cash shares were placed at Tls 785/792½/817½ for June, on 6th Tls. 815/807½ June, on the 7th at Tls. 785 cash. The market closes with sales and buyers at Tls. 790 for cash and Tls. 810 June. Shanghai Sumatras: These have been in active demand. The market opened with sales at Tls. 137½ rising to Tls. 140 for cash with sales for June at Tls. 150. On the 6th the market improved to 150/152½ for June. At the close shares have been placed at 147½ for cash. There are buyers at 150 for June. Miscellaneous.—Astors have been placed at $20¼/20½. Weeks & Co. $27. Hall and Holtz at $23. Shanghai Tramways have change hands at £8.7.6. and for £8 for cash. Horse Bazaars at Tls 47 and 47½. Telepones at Tls. 62½ and 63. Debentures.—No business reported.

EXCHANGE.

	HONGKONG, April 16th.
ON LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 7/8
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 3/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/9 5/16
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	219
Credits 4 months' sight	223
ON GERMANY.—On demand	178½
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, 60days' sight	43 5/8
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank, on demand	131½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank on demand	131½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	74 5/8
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	85
ON MANILA.—On demand	85 3/4
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	75
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	105
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	9¾ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	9½ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	86¼
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.30
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	$58.90
BAR SILVER per oz.	23 9/16

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 16th April.—There is still a strong demand for tonnage from the North, and 4 number of Norwegian steamers have been taken up on time charter. From Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents is the last rate paid; to Singapore, 16½ cents offering; to Philippine and Java, no inquiry. From Newchwang to Canton, several boats placed at 29 to 30 cents. From Wuhu to Canton, 21 candareens per picul last and more steamers wanted. Coal freights are firm. From South Japan to Hongkong, $1.80 last; Singapore, $2.75; Canton, $2.60 From Hongay to Hongkong, $1 70. From Haiphong to Swatow, $2.00; to Canton, $1.90. Time charters. The S.S. *Victoria* and *Fri* have been chartered by Chinese shippers for 3 months for the Haiphong/Hongkong trade, owing to the regular liners having put their rate up to 25 cents per bag.

FREIGHT.

Hankow, 31st March.—Per Conference Steamers To London and Northern Continental ports 47/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 47/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload; Tea G. $1.50 cents per lb gross; less than carload Tea G. $1.75 cents per lb gross; plus rive freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

April:— ARRIVALS.

8, Locksun, German str., from Bangkok.
8, Singan, British str., from Haiphong.
9, C. Apcar, British str., from Calcutta.
9, Colombo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
9, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
9, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
9, Hinsang, British str., from Hongay.
9, Kaifong, British str., from Manila.
9, Knivsberg, German str., from Pakhoi.
9, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
9, L. Scheiff, German str., from Wuhu.
9, Pera, British str., from Middlesboro.
9, Sexta, Ger. str., from Singapore.
10, Kutsang, British str., from Shanghai.
10, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
10, Standard, Nor. str., from Newchwang.
11, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
11, Kiukiang, British str., from Wuhu.
11, Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
11, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
11, Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
11, Pitsanulok, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
11, Taming, Br. str., from Cebu.
12, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
12, Caledonien, Fr. str., from Yokohama.
12, Hanyang, British str., from Weihaiwei.
12, Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
12, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
12, Pongtong, British str., from Bangkok.
12, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
12, Shantung, British str., from Probolingo.
12, Sumatra, British str., from Yokohama.
12, Tonkin, French str., from Marseilles.
12, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
13, Fausang, British str., from Saigon.
13, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
13, Hongbee, British str., from Singapore.
13, Huichow, Br. str., from Weihaiwei.
13, Kjeld, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
13, Kumono M., Jap. str., from Yokohama.
13, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
13, Mandasan M., Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
13, M. Jebsen, Ger. str., from Newchwang.
13, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
13, Y. Sontua, American str., from Manila.
14, Anhui, British str., from Shanghai.
14, Haiyang, British str., from Coast Ports.
14, Kageshima M., Jap. str., from Bombay.
14, Namsang, British str., from Calcutta.
14, Quarta, German str., from Java.
14, Signal, German str., from Singapore.
14, Triumph, German str., from Hoihow.
15, Assaye, British str., from Bombay.
15, Benavon, British str., from London.
15, China, Austrian str., from Trieste.
15, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
15, Glamorganshire, Br. str., from Japan.
15, Kueichow, British str., from Chefoo.
15, Nanchang, British str., from Newchwang.
15, Silesia, German str., from Singapore.
15, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.
15, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.

April:— DEPARTURES.

9, Chinhua, British str., for Shanghai.
9, Fooshing, British str., for Shanghai.
9, Fuki Maru, Jap. str., for Saigon.
9, Fukui Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
9, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
9, Hanoi, French str., for K. C. Wan.
9, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
9, Trigonia, Dutch str., for Tarakan.
9, Yesan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
9, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
9, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
10, Arratoon Apcar, Br. str., for Singapore.
10, Changsha, British str., for Manila.
10, Daiya Maru, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
10, Empress of Japan, Br. str., for Shanghai.
10, Kiang Ping, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
11, Chenan, British str., for Shahghai.
11, Choising, German str., for Swatow.
11, Chunsang, British str., for Moji.
11, Daigi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
11, Derwent, British str., for Saigon.
11, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
11, Holstein, German str., for Newchwang.
11, Hupeh, British str., for Tsingtau.
11, Kamor, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
11, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
11, Marie, German str., for Tsingtau.
11, Pera, British str., for Shanghai.
11, Sexta, German str., for Amoy.
11, Singan, British str., for Hoihow.
11, Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
11, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
12, Colombo Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
12, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.
13, Caledonien, French str., for Europe.
13, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
13, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
13, Knivsberg, German str., for Pakhoi.
13, Korea, American str., for Shanghai.
13, Taming, British str., for Manila.
13, Tango Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
14, America Maru, Jap. str. for Moji.
14, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
14, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
14, Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., for London.
14, Kutsang, British str., for Singapore.
14, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
14, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
14, Sumatra, British str., for London.
14, Tientsin, British str., for Shanghai.
14, Tsintau, German str., for Bangkok.
14, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
15, Assaye, British str., for Shanghai.
15, Hongbee, British str., for Amoy.
15, Ischia, Italian str., for Singapore.
15, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
15, Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
15, Kowloon, German str., for Chinkiang.
15, Kumeric, British str., for Moji.
15, Shantung, British str., for Hongay.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Quarta*, from Java, &c., Mr. Bredvad.

Per *Kwongsang*, from Shanghai, Miss Tottenhand.

Per *Huichow*, from Weihaiwei, Mr W. Setzkorn.

Per *Haiyang*, from Swatow, Messrs Lowe and Stevenson.

Per *Catherine Apcar*, from Calcutta &c. Lt. Jukes and Mr. T. Kraemer.

Per *Caledonien*, from Shanghai, Mrs Martini, Messrs Chapard and C. Burgogee.

Per *Yawata Maru*, from Melbourne, &c. Mrs Hamilton & child, Dr. McGregor, Messrs Clemons, J. Smith, Hemmings and E. Hooper.

Per *Namsang*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr and Mrs A. E. Cooper, child and nurse, Mr and Mrs Watson, Misses Chaplin, Corgill and Binford, and Mr Clark.

Per *Tonkin*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr J. Silvestre; from Colombo, Mr Vasunia, and Mr Alvarez; from Singapore, Messrs J. Mollemann, Wright, E. Windclaud, Fatkener, Backhauser, Thomson, Klein and Nalheel; from Saigon, Messrs Nistribori, Moris Bon, G. Chrissoffoss and Roullet.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Japan, &c., for Hongkong, Misses N. and S. Usami, Messrs G. H. Grant, K. Iidzuka, S. Kato, Y. Nishikawa and K. Uotani; for Manila, Mrs O. Schutze, Mrs Iwaya, Consul J. Iwaya, Messrs K. Iwaya, L. R. guinaldo and K. Oshima; for Brisbane, Miss Collins, Messrs Joh Arthur and G. Jillett; for Sydney, Mrs May, Miss N. Stogdale, Messrs C. E. Ackman, G. May and G. Stogdale.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, from Japan, &c., Miss E. Harrison and Mr P. J. Bendicto.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Mrs Tany, Lt. Weaven, Capt. Baldinster, Messrs Grumble, Garrett, Brown, Reid, Hall, Bevington, Mead, Menison, Williams and Bird.

Per *Sumatra*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr H. Booth; from Shanghai, Misses S. Clapp, Palotta, Musgrove, Ghilone and Baxter, Revs. E. G. Barnett and G. Bunbury, Messrs S. P. Sharkey, H. Wood, Ward, Wykeham, Eldred, Grey, Rehauser, Ryott, Beattie, Wallace, Phillips, Knight, Stapleton and Chapman; from Yokohama, for Marseilles, Miss Tolpna; for London, Mrs North and 3 children, Misses Heron and Butterfield, and Mr C. Allen; from Nagasaki, for Marseilles, Mr, Mrs and Miss Playfair; from Kobe, for Port Said, Dr. H. Chapman and Mr H. Read; from Shanghai, Singapore, Messrs C. Dow and H. Dow; for Marseilles, Miss E. Groves; for London Mr & Mrs Copp and 6 children, Mr and Mrs Wright and child, Capt. and Mrs Powell, Mrs and Miss Bott, Master and Mrs Manther, Mrs A. Stott, Mrs Cubitt, Mrs Simpson, Mrs Harvie, Mrs Olsen and infant, Mrs Lever, Miss Rice, Messrs T. H. and E. Mellows.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr and Mr Saurez-Llanos and 2 children, Mr and Mrs T. Landohl and 2 children, Mr and Mrs L. L. Coleman, Mr and Mrs Goaguim Planes, Mr and Mrs E. O. Shairer, Mr and Mrs E. Anhold, Mr and Mrs L. Buck, Mr and Mrs Paul C. Freer, Mr and Mrs G. R. Hickson, Mr & Mrs P. McWhirter, Mr and Mrs L. Remorino, Lt. Henry Mrs Gibbons, Master and Miss Landohl, Mrs A. G. Mackay and 3 children, Mrs F. B. Britton, Mrs Gatcholian, Mrs S. L. Hamilton, Mrs M. Cameron, Misses P. Villamor and child, A. Villamor and child, D. Cheney, E. Ferguson, M. Morgan, Carman Alcon, L. Killenberger, and Bertha Kuhlen, Major S. D. Freeman, Lt. Poillon, General F. H. Bliss, U.S.A., Messrs J. J. Lucero, J. F. Nova, Alejandro Garay, P. Ochangco, E. T. Bishop, D. Gordon, C. E. Workman, L. E. Dumas, J. L. van Houten, J. E. Wilkins, F. Orianus, M. W. Mumura, W. J. Foshwoy, E. J. Murphy, N. S. Andes, Ward B. Gregg, W. J. Fordney, F. S. Dewitt, G. W. Holderness, S. W. Winfree, B. E. Swcen, W. E. Ruthledge, J. N. Magnifico, C. J. Anderson, Alexandro Venezians and Manuel R. Govier.

DEPARTED.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mr and Mrs J. D. Myers.

Per *America Maru*, for Moji, Mr K. Yabashi; for Salina Cruz, Mr and Mrs Louis Remorino; for Callao, Miss Maria Blacker.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs Coradine, Mr & Mrs Hamilton Price, Mr and Mrs Stone, Mr and Mrs Adams, Mr and Mrs Jas. Cousens, Mr and Mrs Samuells, Mr and Mrs A. Hylanch, Mr & Mrs Patching, Mr and Mrs Jno. Smith, Mr and Mrs Swift, Mr, Mrs and Miss Malladien, Mr and Mrs J. Rogers, Mr and Mrs Ritchie, Mr and Mrs Lincoln, Mr and Mrs Woollan and maid, Mr and Miss Bell, Mr and Miss Forbes Lempill, Admiral and Mrs Hewett, Rev. and Mrs D. E. Cock and child, Mrs McAllister, Mrs H. E. Braughton, Mrs Ada Cameron, Mrs Southgate, Mrs and Miss Cox, Mrs Creyhe, Mrs F. J. Horne, Mrs Pond, Mrs Simon Leiser, Mrs M. Zell, Mrs and Miss Windeyer, Mrs F. Wilson, Mrs Cozzini, Misses E. A. Churchill, Findley, Moore, Searon, W. S. Herdman, K. Campbell, H. Spicer, C. Spicer, Grayum, Culbreth, B. Davies and Burdeth, Judge Wislizenus, Major Palmer, Colonel Wyatt, Captains H. C. Cutler and Corrie, Messrs H. W. Andrews, M. C. Colles, F. J. Lloyd. East, T. Godman, A. H. Jukes, R. H. Lightfoot, H. A. Martin, Wm. Gaskell, Wm. Carrie, D. Roberts, H. U. Jeffries, Vanier, Meyers, Jas. G. Porter, Jas Porter, C. R. Hartley, Stewart, Linton, H. Leiser, Harr, E. H. Wilson, Anderson, Murray Stewart, J. H. Hall, Fini, A. Legros, H. Wronech, Gaisford, A. J. Armitage, H. Barnicott, Leo. C. Foster, W. A. H. Wilson, E. T. Hall, A. Ellis, W. P. Maclay, F. Laurance, M. J. Toomey and D. Thacker.

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